RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 195— BOMBAY, TUESDAY AUGUST 17 1926 ONE ANNA

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,27[illegible]. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	5,863	30 July	8 Aug.
Indus Maru ..	4.366	5. Aug.	17 ,,
@Honolulu Maru ..	5.751	13 ,,	22 ,,
Borneo Maru ..	5,864	23 ,,	6 Sept.
Hamburg Maru ..	5,220	9 Sept.	22 ,,
xTacoma Maru ..	5,850	23 ,,	7 Oct.

@Calls at Tuticorin.
x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22120, Telegrams:
"SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Issue posted in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
21 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		16,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-i-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA *..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10 941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10 918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
1 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,302
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA † ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limit-accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,
The difference in Passage Rates is accoding to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ...	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	COMORIN ..	For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
18th Aug.	KHANDALA	East & S. Africa.	
18th ,,	BARALA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.	
20th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi	

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE,
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.
"BHARAT"
one will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,66[illegible]
Reserve Funds	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus, But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary. 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

MARIANI TONIC WINE
BRINGS
New strength to the weak
New rich red blood to the bloodless
New Nerve force to the nervous
New Vitality to the run-down
New Vigour to the Aged
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),
HEAD OFFICE:— 18, Lamington Road, Grant Road.
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:— Near Pr. Samaj, Tram Junction Girgaum.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS
AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.
APPLY TO:—
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in History. Salary Rs. 70 per month. Apply to the HEADMASTER, Kothari High School, Kadi.
A R3634

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIPLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS by well-known makers, prices lowest. Railway freight free India. Illustrated Catalogue Free. PIONEER ARMS CO., Meerut.
T R3590

BENARES SILK CLOTHES.—Benares Gowri Saris of any colour 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 cubits, Rs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Benareshi Genuine Saris (gold embroidered) Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. Jacket and Blouse pieces Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. Suit and Shirting clothes, Chadars (Dopattas) Rs. 8 to Rs. 50. German Silver Toys for girls (32 set), Rs. 4-8, 3-4, 2-4. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. BENARES TRADING CO., Dasaswanudh, BENARES CITY.
T R3614

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, Pianos, Safes, Chest of Drawers, Chesterfield Suites, Almyrahs, Single Beds, etc. BYREN & CO., 107, Apollo Street, Fort.
T27157

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyoo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. Hornby Road.
M R3616

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—Desai's Coaching Class in Mathematics meets every evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. For sure success join early.
M R3617

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagun Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

Re: SUB-DIVISION OF Rs. 50 (REDUCED FROM RS. 100) SHARES INTO 5 SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH AND ISSUE OF NEW SCRIP.

HOLDERS of Old Scrip for Old Issue and New Issue Shares are reminded that all such Scrip should be forwarded to this Office with as little delay as possible for cancellation and issue of New Scrip in lieu thereof.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Hongkong House,
Calcutta,
The 14th August, 1926.
27138

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 17th August, 1926.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 148—208, 261—339, 357—851 and 969—1037 are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall, at 4-30 p.m., punctually, to robe and have their places assigned them. Candidates Nos. 1—147, 209—260, 340—356, 852—968, 1038—1090 and all the lady candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building at the same time.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library not later than 5-30 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall, not later than 5-40 p.m. Admission-cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 13th Aug. 1926.
27141

NOTICE.

LET.—THREE ROOM and FIVE ROOM BLOCKS in Co-operative Housing Colony. Independent bathroom, privy and garden plot attached to each block. Tennis, Cricket, Badminton and temple aminities. Only six minutes walk from Jogeshwari Station, healthy climate, charming scenery. Rents Rs. 31 (three room) Rs. 53/2 (Five room).

Apply SECRETARIES.
Kanara Goud Saraswat,
Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd Andheri.
27133

PATIALA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

DUSSEHRA WEEK 1926.

A GRAND EXHIBITION will be held in Patiala during the forthcoming Dussehra Week under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala. The Exhibition will include (a) Industrial Section, (b) Agricultural Section, (c) Cattle Fair. Gold and Silver Medals and Certificates will be awarded.

All Exhibits will be admitted free of charge and their transport from Patiala Railway Station will be undertaken by the Committee.

There will be an extensive Amusement Section.

Proprietors of Circuses, Cinemas, Theatres, etc., are invited to send applications for sites within the Exhibition Grounds and for terms.

Further particulars of the classes of exhibits and the prospectus of business etc. may be obtained from:—

CHIRANJI LAL,
Financial Secretary,
and
Secretary Exhibition Committee.
27151

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAMNADAS LALJI & Co. has contracted to sell to us the Sewing Glazed Thread Factory, situated at No. 219, Bellasis Road, Bombay All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said factory either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, maintenance, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their shop at 45-49, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. VISHRAM BHAGAWANDAS & Co.,
Purchasers.
R3637

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th of August from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyor, will be attending Docks on every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Instructor at the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, scale of pay Rs. 600-50-850 per month. The starting pay will depend on the qualifications of the candidate.

Applicants must be University graduates in Steel Metallurgy and be not less than 30 years of age. Preference will be given to a man who combines teaching experience with Steel Works experience.

Applications should be made to the DIRECTOR, TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Jamshedpur, B. N. R. before September 6th, 1926.
27152

NOTICE.

RAI BAHADUR SETH MOOLCHAND NEMICHAND of Ajmere, State Treasurer in Bharatpur have been relieved of their charge of the State Treasuries with effect from the 15th August, 1926, from which date they have no authority to deal or act in that capacity for or on behalf of the State.

MAYA SHANKAR.
Finance Secretary, Bharatpur State.
27156

WANTED

WANTED.—A B.Sc. to serve as a Science teacher in the Municipal High-school of this place on Rs. 70-5-150 grade. Applicants, who are willing to bind themselves to serve at least for 5 years, should apply to the undersigned within 25th of August 1926.

SAYAD NIZAMUDDIN AHAMAD,
President.
Ranebennur Municipality.
Ranebennur,
11th August, 1926.
27155

TENDERS.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the supply of 200 Tons quoting rate per ton, best Burmah Teak Square logs of the following sizes on or before 31st August, 1926.

Length 20 to 40 Feet.
Breadth 16 to 22 Inches.
Depth 14 to 20 Inches.

2. Copy of the Specification and condition, etc., can be had on application from the office of the Stores Superintendent, Goya Gate, on week days.

3. The tenderer should deposit an earnest money of Rs. 2,000 with the Chief Auditor of this Railway, Goya Gate, and his receipt should be attached with the offer without which no offer will be considered.

4. The covers of offers should be marked "Offers for the supply of Burmah Teak Square" and sent sealed to MANAGER AND ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. B. S. Railways, Goya Gate.

5. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any tender part or whole without assigning any reason

(Sd.) L. P. MISRA,
Ag. Manager & Engineer-in-Chief,
G. B. S. Railways,
Goya Gate (Baroda).
Goya Gate (Baroda).
Dated 13th August, 1926.
27154

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1185 of 1924.

Re: SOLOMON ABOODY MENASHI MEYER of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing at 23, Rampart Row. Formerly an Export and Import Merchant, at Rampart Row and now Unemployed.
An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st September, 1926 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1926.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
27153 Chief Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th August, 1926, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Docks, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following:—100 cases Beer; 15 cases Brandy; 4 cases Liquor; 80 cases spirit (German brandy and rum) tobacco, Case Taximeter; Slates; Steel bar; 2 cases Cologne water; Hairpin; needles; Machinery; 3 cases tanned leather (roller skin): Box gramophone and records; 10 bundles steel sheets; Asbestos cement sheets; boot and shoe protectors; Batteries; Sugar; Corn starch; Case electric fittings; Tea; Matchwood log; buttons; toys; Safety matches; Advg; matter; 2 Analytical balances.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 of Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. at the New Custom House Ballard Road the following goods:—

Wearing apparel, Picture post cards, Wines and spirits, Perfumery and toilet requisites, toys, One Oldham Storage battary, Wireless sets and accessories, Empty bottles, Empty kerosine oil tins and cases, Empty wooden cases, Old copper pots and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE MADE BY DEWJEE CANJEE, COTTAGE PIANO, LINEN, COOKING UTENSILS, ETC., ETC., OF THE "HOTEL MAJESTIC."

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large lot of surplus furniture, etc.

Consisting of Leather and Tapestry lined sofas with spring cushion, lounge easy chairs mahoganized arm and without arm chairs, reclining sofas, one Ebonywood Iron frame Cottage Piano-forte by "Bluthner" writing tables, show case, Tea and coffee sets, Tea-trays, centre-pieces, Bread Basket, Butter Knives, Jam spoons, Ice-tongs, Damask Napkins and table covers, aprons, bed-sheets, Turkish Towels, Mosquito Curtains, a large lot of cooking utensils etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHARI ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esq. the Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 2660 of 1925 (Moledina Allarkhia and Sons vs. Bai Khatubai, widow of Noormahomed Haji Allarkhia and others) and in pursuance of the directions and powers contained in the consent decree in the above Suit bearing date the 12th day of January, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SUNDAY, the 5th proximo sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All those two pieces of land situate at Tookadi Thana, Pot Tookadi Bandra, Pakhadi Khari admeasuring about 4083 and 1058 square yards bearing Survey No. 144 and 145 and Pot Nos. 2, 4, 12 and 13. (Less about 537 square yards which have been acquired by the B.B. and C.I. Rly. in or about 1918.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned,

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

AIN'T it a GRAND & GLORIOUS FEELING?
ONE WEEK OF LAUGHTER
The management are pleased to announce a second week's run
OF
Harold Lloyd
IN HIS
LATEST SUPER COMEDY
An Epic in Screen Comedy
"GIRL SHY"
8 Reels
A veritable riot of fun.
Eight gloom-chasing reels.
Banish the blues with Lloyd.
See this joyous Jester & laugh.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Prices: Boxes 3/6/-, Stalls 3/-, Dress Circle 2/4/-, Orchestra Stalls 1/8/-, Balcony 0/12/, Gallery 0/6/-
The management apologises to all patrons who were unable to obtain admission last week and would advise them to book early.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"TEN SCARS MAKE A MAN."
Last 3 Chapters, Parts 15 to 20 of Pathe's newest SUPER SERIAL
A feast of thrilling escapades! See the grand Finale! It is intriguing!
A great Finish of a great Story!
ALLENE RAY, QUEEN of Film Stars as Heroine!
ALSO:
A REAL COMEDY!
"OFF HIS TROLLEY"
Daily at: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Sat. and Sunday, Matinee at 3-30 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.
CROWN CINEMA.
("Universal Picture House") Sandhurst Road

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Royal Art Studio's
BHAGAVA ZENDA
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Blue Blazer .. Rs. 30
Tweed Sports Coat Rs. 25
Grey Flannel Trousers .. .. Rs. 15
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Blue or Brown Rs. 55
White Office Suit Rs. 11-8 & Rs. 12-8
White Office Trousers Rs. 4 & Rs. 4-8
Made to your measure.
CUT, MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED.

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- RENOWNED -
BATLIWALLA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND AGUE PILLS
FOR
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SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director
Apply for Price List.
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LIMITED
Sayani Road, P. O. Cadell Road
BOMBAY, 14.
Telr Add: "Cawashapur" Bombay.

LOOK
Rs. 90/-
Will Bring you securedly packed in a wooden crate and freight paid to your station
WELLINGTON
GUARANTEED ALL BRITISH

Gent's Roadster cycle with Dunlop cord tyres, B. S. A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mudguards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle, rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells, Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O., the balance by V.P.P.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
(Opp. Messrs Thomas Cook & Son.)
313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Also Arsenal Road, - - - POONA

Sell it to the Nation through the
FORWARD
India's Biggest Nationalist Daily
Your Opportunity - - - - -
Circulation very wide
Readers—the buying class.
On Offer - - - - -
Planning the campaign.
Designing & writing ads.
Specimen copy and full Particulars from
Advertisement Manager,
19, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

Why suffer with Pains and Aches?
'BASTION'S BABY BRAND'
V. G. OIL
GIVES 'EKDUM' RELIEF
Purest (Double distilled) Eucalyptus Lemongrass and Cinnamon Oils.
Real PEARL BUTTONS cheapest and strongest.
HIGHEST AWARDS at every EXHIBITION.
Well known in B.N.W., E.I., B.N., E.B., and G.I.P. Railways.
Princes, Rajas, Zemindars, Rich and Poor Buy direct from
THOS. BASTION & SONS.
Sole Distributor.
25, Brigade Road, BANGALORE.

BOXING IN POONA.

RESULT OF INTER COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 14.

The chief feature of the second night's boxing of the Royal West Kent's Inter-Company tournament was the six round contest for the Feather Weight Belt. This proved to be a spirited affair the challenger Pte. Halliday, making a bold effort to wrest the trophy from the holder Corpl. Wilson. The latter, however, retained his title. The results were as under:—

Pte. Fox, H. Q. knocked out Pte. Adams D. Coy., in the second round, Lce.-Corpl. Slade, knocked out Pte. Manlelow, C. Coy. in the first round. Pte. Daniels, D. Coy. won on points against Pte. Cotterill, B. Coy. Pte. Herratt, C. Coy. secured on points verdict against Pte. Gower, D. Coy.

Feather Weights, Class A. 9st.:—Pte. Colson, B. Coy. beat Pte. Davis, H. Q., the fight being stopped in the first round by the Referee as Davis was groggy. Pte. Williams, B. Coy. knocked out Pte. Phillips, D. Coy. in the first round. Pte. Ford, C. Coy. beat Lce.-Cpl. Lake, A. Coy, on points after a brisk encounter in which exchanges were fairly even. Pte. Whelan, H. Q. beat Lce. Corpl. Hill, B. Coy on points.

Light Weights, Class A, 9st. 9lbs.:—Pte. Vickery, D. Coy. knocked out Pte. Meacham, B. Coy. in the second round. Pte. Collier D. Coy. beat Pte. Gatehouse, B. exchange. Pte. Bagust, B. Coy. knocked Coy. on points after a close and interesting out Pte. Nash, H. Q. in the 3rd round. Pte. Johnson, A. Coy. won on points against Pte. Manser, D. Coy.

FEATHER WEIGHT—BELT CONTEST.

Corpl. Wilson, C. Coy. (Holder) beat Pte. Halliday, D. Coy. (Challenger) after a spirited six rounds, Wilson who was quicker with the mittens earning a well merited victory. Welter Weights, Class A, 10st. 7lbs.:—Pte. Allcorn, B. Coy. knocked out Pte. Lafferty, D. Coy. in the second round. Lce.-Cpl. Anderson, A. Coy. beat Pte. Jordan, C. Coy., Jordan giving in in the second round. Lce.-Cpl. Perry, B. Coy. knocked out Pte. Tingley, H. Q., in the first round.

Light Heavy Weights, Class A, 12st. 7lbs.:—Pte. Colley, B. Coy. knocked out Pte. Farrant, H.Q., in the first round. Pte. Brown H.Q., knocked out Pte. Warren, D. Coy. in the first round.

TENANTS' SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish these few lines in your widely circulated paper, relating to the "Bombay Tenant's Self-Governing Colonies" at minimum rent. This progressive movement, if successful, will immenely benefit Bombay tenants now living in two, three and five roomed tenements, paying an exorbitant rent to the private landlords. Arrangements have now been made through the medium of Bombay Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute, to provide housing accommodation to 3,000 lower-middle class tenants, belonging to different communities, in three different localities. In each tenement, there will be an independant water tap and other facilities also, so that each tenant member of the 'Tenants' Self-Governing Colonies' may think that his comforts in life are not overlooked, and that he finds at last his life is worth living, being free from the control of the harassing landlord. Moreover, the progress of the 'Bombay Tenant's Self-governing Colonies' will be a death blow to the 'Tenant Copartnership Housing Movement,' inaugurated by Mr. James P. Orr, and supported by Mr. R. S Ewbank, in 1915. The progress of the Government Housing Scheme, is far from satisfactory; and this fact is proved by Sir Lawless Hepter, Director of the Development Department in his official Annual Report for the year 1923-1924, page 11 and para 26. That is why, Sir Lawless has introduced "Tenant Ownership Housing Scheme," since September 1924, generally known as "State-Aided Housing," to enable tenants to become owners of their land and building thereon.

But, the modified "State-Aided Housing Scheme," specially meant for Government servants, sanctioned by Bombay Government, on 30th April 1925, is very favourable to middle class tenants of Bombay, who are in the service of Government, drawing a monthly pay of Rs. 250 and more, while, the tenants of lower middle class, will be housed in two, three and five-roomed tenements at a minimum of rent; promotors of the "Bombay Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute" will be too pleased to render every possible help to the tenants in need of tenements at an economic rent. And detailed particulars pertaining to the minimum of rent, and the size of rooms, and of the localities will be given at the next public meeting to be convened in the "Good Life League Hall, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road on Tuesday at 6.15 p.m. (17th inst.), under the presidentship of Mr. Muncherji Edulji Joshi, L.C.E., Retired Senior Assistant Municipal Engineer, when all tenants of Bombay are specially invited to attend. In his connection, your services will be highly appreciated.—Yours etc.

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

THE WEATHER.

STRONG MONSOON IN THE BAY.

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The deep depression near Burdwan yesterday has further intensified and is now centred near Balasore. It is causing very heavy rain in Orissa and Arakan and strong monsoon in the Bay.

The monsoon has extended in the interior of the Peninsula and is weakening in North-west India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, West United Provinces, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in Assam, Bengal, Punjab, Central India, Coorg; Malabar and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir, North-West Frontier Provinces, Northeast Baluchistan, and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Rangoon one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu five, Akyab ten; Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong one and a half; Balasore eight; Cuttack seven; Sambalpore five; Chaibasa, Ranchi, Daltonganj and Gaya one and a half; Jhansi three; Delhi two; Cherat one and a half; Mount Abu two, Ahmedabad one; Surat one and a half; Akola two; Nagpur one; and Poona three.

Forecast:—Increase in the central parts of the country and in Deccan.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 16.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 14. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 25	53 27	25 94	42 44
Fort ..	0 45	80 59	28 94	47 04
J.J.Hospital	0 38	64 90	29 85	44 98

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 16th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.719 inches (.037 below normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.670 " (.015 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.013
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.5 degrees (1.8 below normal)
Minimum " " 78.0 degrees (0.8 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 01 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 87 o/o.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m W
Velocity " " 17 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 278 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.25 inches
Total rainfall during the month 18.20 "
" " " year 58.36 "
Weather Remarks .. .. squally

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 16TH AUGUST, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th August 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 3.65 (?) of rain, and Delhi 2.10." Skies are lightly clouded over the southwestern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the northwest, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in the southeast.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.63" of rain and Jhansi 2.51". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east and heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is is excess at Jhansi. Temperature was normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 2.26" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded ovd: upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is locally in excess in east Rajputana Temperature was normal except at Jacobabad, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Surat has had 1.64" of rain, Ahmedabad 1.24." Deesa 0.45," and Indore 0.19" Skies are heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in Cutch and parts of Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was below normal in Cutch and east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 1.86" of rain, Nagpur, 0.91" and Chanda 0.77". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the western districts. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in the south of the area.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.25" of rain, and Ratnagiri 0.70". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 82deg.5 (2deg. below normal) and a minimum of 78deg.0 (1deg. above nor

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 2.84" of rain, Belgaum 0.56", Aurangabad 0.30", Nizamabad 0.28" and Hyderabad 0.25". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the north of the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the north of the Peninsula, where widespread and locally heavy rainfall has occurred. It continues active in the northern and central parts of the country. Heavy falls are also reported from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Rain has fallen nearly general in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad, and locally in the east Punjab, Kathiawar, Central India West, the west Central Provinces and Malabar. A few fals have also occurred in Rajputana and southeast Madras.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 15th August 1926 issued from Simla.

The depression, which has further intensified without moving appreciably, is centred near Burdwan this morning and is beginning to move in a westerly direction. It is causing locally heavy rain in northeast India and squally weather in the north of the Bay. The monsoon remains active in northern and Central India and shows signs of strengthening in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces excluding Berar, and the Konkan, and local in Central India East, iMalabar, the Bombay Deccan, Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, the North-West Frontier Province and southeast Madras.

The Chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy, Moulmein two inches; Akyab five; Bassein, Tungoo, Bhamo one and a half; Minbu one; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong two; Calcutta four; Sangor Island three; Burdwan five; Cuttack one; Sambalpur four; Balasore, Chaibasa one and a half; Daltonganj three; Ranchi, Patna one; Lucknow two; Bahraich three; Mussooree Ludhiana three; Sialkot two; Simla one and a half; Dalhousie, Srinagar one; Cherat one and a half;

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON Monday. THE 16th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0.16	1.24	—1.08	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.36	3.88	—1.52	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	18.32	14.93	+3.39	34.77
Lahore ..	0.06	.63	10.02	—3.64	19.62
Hissar ..	3.65	10.86	7.41	—3.45	14.47
Ambala ..	0.06	22.69	15.34	+7.35	30.49
Delhi ..	2.10	14.90	14.97	—0.07	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.63	14.54	15.61	—1.07	26.90
Mainpur ..	..	15.51	14.67	+0.84	27.07
Jhansi ..	2.51	20.38	22.33	—1.90	36.17
Cawapore ..	..	17.91	19.25	—1.34	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	13.56	22.13	—8.57	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	1.89	1.30	—0.61	3.68
Karachi ..	..	3.14	4.93	—1.79	7.66
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	5.40	6.24	—0.84	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	10.04	12.50	—2.46	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	11.08	14.15	—3.07	24.31
Kotah ..	0.01	9.90	17.25	—7.35	28.23
Mount Abu ..	2.20	33.84	39.12	+0.72	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	0.10	20.86	9.33	10.93	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	7.16	9.58	—2.42	15.52
Veraval ..	0.63	30.06	13.51	16.55	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.10	20.58	18.33	+2.25	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	0.17	14.53	13.31	+1.22	21.28
para ..					
Surat ..	1.64	40.71	29.33	11.38	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	1.24	26.30	20.89	+5.41	28.83
Deesa ..	0.45	22.65	15.05	+8.60	24.70
Cental India W-					
Neemuch ..	..	20.51	17.25	+3.26	29.19
Indore ..	0.19	14.27	19.4.	—5.55	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	24.81	34.78	—9.97	55.11
Sangor ..	..	26.23	28.27	—2.04	44.35
Hosangabad ..	0.06	36.94	30.15	+6.79	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.17	17.58	17.21	+0.37	29.63
Akola ..	1.86		18.35		31.3.
Amraoti ..	0.02	14.12	18.67	—4.55	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.17	30.43	28.59	+1.86	48.97
Chanda ..	0.72	26.70	30.86	—4.16	51.90
Raipur ..	0.10	13.55	30.35	17.20	50.82
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.25	55.27	50.68	+4.58	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.70	86.27	76.5	12.7	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.16	69.54	71.30	—1.82	94.95
Karwar ..	0.95	47.39	88.48	11.09	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0.12	10.71	10.60	+0.11	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.16	11.41	9.76	+1.66	22.35
Poona ..	2.84	16.45	14.15	+2.30	27.11
Sholapur ..	0 12	17.87	14.17	+3.61	28.35
Bijapur ..	..	4 19	6.97	—2.78	20.80
Belgaum ..	0.56	38.51	30.75	+7.67	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.30	12.72	14.24	+5.48	27.53
Nizamabad			21.07	—5.99	40.06
Indur ..	0.28	15.08			
Hyderabad ..	0.26	7.23	14.47	—7.24	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.41	82.12	86.50	—4.38	125.08
Calicut ..	0.18	91.15	74.34	16.81	117.16
Cochin ..	0.01	68.72	58.74	10.01	114.51
Trivandrum	0.02	23.91	22.88	+1.03	68.51
Ceylon- Colombo	..	25.98	14.84	11.14	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	..	11.42	14.61	—3.19	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.32	4.93	1.61	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	12.00	9.85	+2.15	31.25
Madras ..	0.41	4.37	8.15	—3.78	30.74
Bangalore ..	..	7.04	9.68	—2.64	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	4.52	5.71	—0.81	22.48
Trichinopoly ..	..	4.00	4.31	— 0.31	35.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.40	5.09	—4.99	54.9.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.
It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 8 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabha, Matta Pole, Ahmedabad City.

Correct Feeding
during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.
'Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1
is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

Post this Coupon To-day

A Special Offer to Mothers.
Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.
To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.
Mrs. .....
.....
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

For Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Kalzana
the building material of all body-cells

Dr. . . . . writes:
"I gave Kalzana to my wife during pregnancy and my small son is certainly a most excellent specimen of humanity. My wife still takes Kalzana occasionally so that the breast milk may supply a full quotient of calcium to the child."

Calcium is life itself to body-cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is nowadays recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

In nursing mothers there is a heavy loss of calcium by the bones and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, lactational headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

Kalzana is a potent means of restoring normal calcium metabolism in nursing mothers. It quickly dispels weakness, debility and irritability, and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution to the child. Invaluable in delayed and painful dentition.

Start Kalzana to-day and make sure that your baby will be strong and sturdy.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint
Sold at all chemists and stores
Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:
TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA BOILS
MALARIA RICKETS EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 16.

A further advance of 20 to 33 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on further short covering. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 11 points up.

The consumption of American mills for the month of July was 461,000 bales against 519,000 bales in June, 484,000 bales last year and 347,000 bales in the year 1924.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—The markets are steady, crop reports being rather less favourable, whilst the coal situation in England is improving.

With the lateness of the crop there is still plenty of time for scares and it would not surprise us to again see higher prices.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 14th instant as under:—

"Market advanced on short covering over week end."

In accordance with a further rise in America the Marwari bazar opened this morning at Rs. 347 1/2 i.e. Rs. 2 higher with Broach July/August, and going up to Rs. 348 closed easier at Rs. 345 on Shroffs and general selling. Whilst April/May opened at Rs. 317 1/4 and improving to Rs. 317 3/4 on moderate buying by Exporters and Commission Houses, eased to Rs. 314 1/2 on selling by Shroffs and closed at the same rate. At Sewri the bazaar opened at Rs. 314 1/2 and closed easier at Rs. 313 on bazaar operators selling. Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 306 and gradually declined to Rs. 303 on Shroffs and general selling their offerings being absorbed by Exporters, and closed at the same rate. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 252 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday last.

To-day only 300 bales Kalagin were tendered, total tenders up-to-date being 7,600 bales.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Fully Good Broach April/May	313
Fully Good Broach July/August	343 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	251 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	30 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Description—

M G Dhollera:—Superfine 351, Fine 343, F Good 335, Good 327.

M G Kadi/Viramgaon:—Superfine 356, Fine 348, F Good 340, Good 332.

M G Sawgaon/Dhariwar:—Superfine 376, Fine 368, F Good 360, Good 352.

M G Kalagin:—Superfine 356, Fine 348, F Good 340, Good 532.

M G Broach No 2:—Superfine 366, Fine 358, F Good 350, Good 342.

M G Southerns.—F Good 348, Good 338, F G Fair 328.

M G Punjab/American:—Superfine 376, Fine 368, F Good 360, Good 352.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Fully Good Broach April/May	314
Fully Good Broach July/August	345
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	252
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	303
Good Southerns Aug/Sept	334

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th August, 1926

Cotton	5,883 bales.
Wheat	1,267 cwts.
Linseed	7,041 cwts.
Rape, etc.	352 cwts.
Gingellyseed	11 cwts.
Poppyseed	116 cwts.
Groundnuts	13 cwts.
Castorseed	1,421 cwts.
Rice	678 cwts.
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	2,022 cwts.
Mowraseed	3,586 cwts.
Gram	1,847 cwts.
Juwar	1,116 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	901 cwts.
Coal	326 tons.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every espect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,
186, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 16.

In full-pressed Bales.	14-8-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh	115	2,92,218	2,97,055
Central India	206	3,85,147	3,47,217
Barsi and Nagas	25	2,24,691	2,0,8954
Hyderabad-Gaorani	104	74,389	98,236
Berar	69	4,78,534	5,72,506
Central Provinces	45	2,46,997	2,58,645
Total Oomras	563	17,01,976	17,82,613
Dholera	145	2,85,080	3,15,873
N.W. Provinces	344	1,30,86 2	1,32,972
Rajputana	199	1,15.201	82,208
Sind-Punjab		2.95,049	3.64,839
Broach		3,13,337	4.86,672
Coompta & Dharwar	4,189	1,64,865	2.13,713
Westerns-Northerns	312	1,12,191	1,19,658
Cocoanada		3,124	2,319
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		66,385	39,685
Persian		5,155	6.516
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	131	84,725	69,236
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,700	3,513
Total	5,883	32,98,907	36,29,466

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 12th Aug. 14-8-26	This year	Last year
Europe	575	5,40,255	6,91,314
Japan & China	100	19,42,009	19,87,925
Coast Ports		23,660	22,704
Up country by Rail		1.09,366	15,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		13,976	28,001
Total	675	25,29,266	27,48,448

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

	New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	260 .....
Bengal F G M G	245/50 .....
Bengal F G M G	230/35 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	245 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	225/30 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/35 .....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	335 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25 .....
Arvi Fine M G	325/30 .....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	300/5 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/95 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	270/75 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/65 .....
Khandesh F.G. M. G.	....
Broach Fine M.G.	340/50 .....
Broach F.G. M.G	310/15 .....
Muthia Fine M G	245/50 .....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	230 .....
Dharwar F.Good S.G.	....
Coompta M.G.	355 .....
Westerns Good M.G.	310/15 .....
Westerns M.G.	....
Miraj M.G.	330 .....
Cambodia F G M G	330/90 .....
Navsari F.G. MG	....
Surat F G M G	370/80 .....
Kadi/Viragaon F M M.G.	300/5 .....
Dhollera F.G MG	300/2 .....
Kalagin FG. M.G	....

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 16.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 914-92½	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6
Kaliamarden	,,	1 0 6
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
David Mills	,,	1 1 3
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 3
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 3
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mahe r	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed	,,	4 2 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
6800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 6 0
ApolloDavid	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 4 0
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 9
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug 14.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Week ending 14/8/26.—

Total in Sight 174,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply 250,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Visible Supply 121,000 bales.

American Cotton Visible Supply 2,087.000 bales.

Other Cotton 506.000 bales.

Total Sales 31,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Sales 100 bales.

East Indian Cotton Stock 18,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Forwarded 2,800 bales.

East Indian Cotton Actual Export 300 bales.

East Indian Cotton Imports 6.000 bales.

American Cotton Afloat 30,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Afloat 9,000 bales.

Total Afloat 140,000 bales.

Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton 213,000 bales.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 14.

To-day's price:—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 19 5/16

LONDON, PRODUCE.

London, August 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay. £7-3/4 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Cottonseed, Egyptian Black, £9/7/6 August shipment. Hull Nominal.

Cottonseed, Egyptian Sakellaridis, £8/17/6 August shipment Hull. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, £15-1/2 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton. £21/0/0 shipment. Nominal

Rapeseed, Toria ton. £21/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ton, £20/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton. £22/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 14.

Barletta Russo, per 61 lb. August 54 shipment. Quoted.

Market: Steady.

Wheat, Australian 57/3 August shipment. Sellers.

Market: Steady.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 56/3 August shipment. Buyers.

Market: Steady.

Wheat, Afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,215,000 quarters.

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 14.

April delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil. naked, London cwt. 34/9 Sept Dec. delivery Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt 35/3 Jan/

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London. Aug. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta—

To-day's price:—

September per cwt 15/10 1/2

October/December per cwt 16

January/March per cwt 16/3

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay—

January/March per cwt 16/4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi—

January/March per cwt 16/4 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 August

Bank's selling D D 1/6d

Bank's selling T T 1/6 September

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 August

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 September

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 December

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 276

Bank's buying T T 274

Bank's buying D D 273

Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D 1252

Bank's buying D D 1352

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1367

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 132

Bank's buying 60 days 129 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 146 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 190

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 99 1/8

CROSS RATES—

London—New York 4 86 14th inst.

London—Japan 1/11 11/16 14th inst.

London—Paris 177.50 14th inst.

London—Belgium 180.00 14th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.12 14th inst.

London—Italy 148.00 14th inst.

London—Prague 164.00 14th inst.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE—

Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Deand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1/6 9/32
Fcs Demand	1235
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	146 3/4
Shanghai	190
Japan	132
Singapore	156 3/4

Market steady.

LONDON, DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Gold £4/4/11 1/4 14th inst.

Silver London Ready 28 11/16d 14th inst.

Silver London Forward 28 3/4d 14th inst.

Silver New York Ready 62 3/16 cts.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 1/2 per cent. 14th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 5/8 per cent. 14th inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent. 3 mos 2 1/4 per cent. 6 mos 2 1/2 per cent. 12 mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON, DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 14.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4½ per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4.5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, August 14.

	To-day's Rate.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11
T.T. Brussels on London	180.50
T.T. Madrid on London	31.80
T.T. Milan on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Berne on London	25.14
T.T. Paris on London	177.25

New York Aug. 14.

Demand Bills 485.37.

London, August 14.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3.3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Sovereigns ready 13/6/6

Sovereigns forward 13/6/6

National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/9

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/9

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/6

Bar silver ready Rs. 64/12/0

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 64/12/0

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64/8/0

London, Aug. 14.

Bar gold ready s 84/11 1/2

Silver ready d 28/11

Silver forward d 28/12

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull. Market rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy.

LINSEED.

London, August 14.

Linseed Calcutta ton, £19/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, £19/0/0 Sept/Oct shipment sellers.

London, August 14.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f ton, £16 7/8 Sept. shipment. Value.

Linseed, Bombay, ton £19-1/2

Market: Quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	57 12 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	59 8 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		53 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat (Klai		68 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		61 8 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 16.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/4

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101|10.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/5.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/6

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/3

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106|14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/1

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/1

Tone of Market.—Firm, good demand.

GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Ready:—21/6/4

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/6/0. Highest 21/6/3. At 6 p.m 21/6/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/5/9 Highest 21/6/0. At 6 p.m. 21/6/0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan—Opening 0/1/0

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/6

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Ready:—64/1½/6

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 64/10/0. Highest 64/10/3. At 6 p.m. 64/10/3

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/6/0. Highest 64/6/0. At 6 p.m. 64/6/0

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/10/0

Vaida Bhadrwa.—Opening 1/4/0

Tone:—Market quiet.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY

ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.

ANANGA PROBHA OIL.

An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
77 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra,

D. B. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

GARBHA-SHISHU RAKSHANA GHRITA

(Ladies' Medicated Ghee)

THE ONLY TIMELY REMEDY FOR PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS.

A preventive Specific against Infant Mortality due specially to enlargement of the Liver—a deadly non-curable disease: also for untimely deliveries, severe periodical pains and such other grave type of female complaints.

Tried in several cases and found to be an infallible cure. Guaranteed to be free from injurious effects.

If this specific be proved to be unsuccessful, the cost will be refunded.

PRICES.

For a complete course of about 7 months, commencing daily from 3rd month till delivery ..... per bottle of full course Rs. 10-0-0

For a complete course of periodical pains only per phial Rs. 3-0-0

BALARISHTA SUDHA

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ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Protest Meeting against Currency Commission Report at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) Mr. J.M. Mehta will preside.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of Gramophone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V., Wave length 387 metres.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s., "Ormara" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant instead of on the 17th instant as previously notified.

City's Mortality.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th August to 6 a.m. of 16th August, 1926:—

Smallpox, Cholera, Plague and Influenza: Attacks and Deaths nil in each case.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn): 102.

Total mortality this day last year: 87.

Steamer Movements.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with mails from London of 12th instant left Marseilles at 11 a.m. on the 14th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 5th instant left Aden 1 p.m. on the 15th idem.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

Prof. Ram Murti's Lecture on "Physical Culture":—Under the auspices of the Hindustani Seva Dal a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, in Kanyashala's Hall (1st floor) when Prof. Ram Murti will speak on "Physical Culture." Those who are interested in Physical Culture and especially the members of the various Gymnasiums are cordially requested to take this opportunity of hearing Prof. Ram Murti.

Public Meeting of Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff.—A public meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union will be held at 7 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidayalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay to morrow (Wednesday) when the result of the deputation will be announced by Mr. Jhabvala and other members of the Deputation that discussed the grievances of the employees with the Dock authorities on Wednesday last. At this important meeting the serious question of acceptance or non-acceptance of the Compensation Allowance will be considered as well as that of working night duty after 1st September or not. All Dock workers are invited to be present in time.

Deputation to Dock Authorities.—Mr. Jhabwalla writes:—A deputation of the representatives of the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff under the presidentship of Mr. Ginwalla waited upon the Dock authorities on Wednesday last. The Chairman invited the Union to work harmoniously and with peaceful co-operation. Discussion mainly centred round efficiency bar, compensation allowance, night duty, rota night and recognition of the Union. The Chairman agreed to study the constitution, rules and regulations of the Union, and if they conformed with Government regulations the Chairman would not object to the Union being recognised. It was stated, on behalf of the Union that any rules that the Chairman considered objectionable would be amended. The Chairman also agreed to institute a Committee of Inquiry to investigate into the conditions of service and the grievances of the men.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS

TO BE DELIVERED BY SIR B. SEAL.

Sir Brajendranath Seal, the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University who had been invited by the Bombay University to deliver the Convocation address to-day, arrived at the Victoria Terminus Station by the Poona Passenger on Monday evening. Sir Brajendranath who was accorded a cordial reception at the station drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel where he is staying during his sojourn here. This is the first occasion on which the University has invited a gentleman from another province to deliver the Convocation Address.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Wasudeo Pandrinath Dixit (25) who was removed to G. T. Hospital on the 2nd instant and died soon after admission.

The evidence showed that the deceased was found lying in an unconscious state by Dr. Bhide opposite his dispensary at Kalbadevi Road. He informed the police who removed him to G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. His vicera was sent to the Chemical Analyser who reported that death was due to opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning apparently self-administered.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

CHARGE AGAINST WINE MERCHANTS' ATTORNEY

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE

Further hearing in the case in which Bejonji Shapurji Baria the Constituent Attorney of Messrs. D.C. Oomrigar and Co., Wine Merchants, was charged with receiving illegal gratification by illegal and corrupt means to influence the police or in the alternative with cheating in respect of Rs. 500 was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday morning. Mr. R.P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Mr. K.F. Nariman appeared for the defence.

Mr. Raghunathrao Tawde, Superintendent of Bombay Police, said while giving evidence that in the evening of April 13 he was at the Princess Street Police Station, when Inspector Wagle, had told him a complaint was received from the Colaba Police Station. He had gone through the complaint casually and he had also some discussion with the Inspector about it. The complaint was to the best of his knowledge written in the hand of Sub-Inspector Khan.

Abdul Rehman Abdulla Khan, Sub Inspector of Police Colaba Police Station, who was the next witness examined said that at 5-30 p.m. on April 13 last the accused had approached him at the Colaba Police Station to lodge a complaint. The complaint was recorded by him. He had written it out on a foolscap paper. He had then sent the Sergeant on duty to inquire if Mr. Doctor was at Apollo Hotel; but he was not to be found. Inspector Naden had also come to the Station after that. He had then forwarded the complaint to the Princess Street Police Station under a memo signed by Mr. Naden as he thought the complaint was in the jurisdiction of that police station: There were two or three other Parsee gentlemen with Baria when he came again. The accused went to him and told him that they did not wish to proceed with the case. Even when the police were convinced that there was no case against the accused, they had to place the facts before the superiors and take their decision. Accordingly, he took the papers to Inspector Naden and returned to his office. He did not see or meet Baria afterwards. He denied that he received any money either from Baria or from anybody else. He also denied that he demanded a present as the following day was the Id day. He did not know what had happened to the papers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness said that he took only Baria and Revetna to Inspector Naden with papers. Explaining why he took down the complaint on a foolscap sheet of paper, witness stated as the Princess Street Station had jurisdiction over the case, it was to be investigated by them.

APOLLO HOTEL MANAGER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. D.N. Mistry, Manager, Apollo Hotel, said, in March last he gave an order for some wines for Doctor who asked Baria to supply them. After the goods had been delivered, Baria called for the money which as shown by the bill amounted to over Rs. 600. Doctor, through whom the order had been given and who was present there, stated that there were some adjustments of accounts according to which he suggested the payment of about Rs. 380 to Baria. Baria refused anything less than the full amount of the bill and left promising to return later. Meanwhile, witness raised the money and took it to the wine merchants' shop. After waiting for a short while he met Baria and offered to pay the full amount. Baria declined to accept it, saying that the matter had been reported to the police and Doctor would be arrested in a short time. Revetna implored him not to blast Doctor's career. So he said something might be done, some money might be paid to the police. They all then drove to the Colaba Police Station. Baria asked Sub-Inspector Khan, if he could do anything in the matter. Khan replied that Baria's statement was very strong. Baria told him "you are an old friend of mine and you must do something in the matter." Baria and Khan then went into a room. Baria came out after a few minutes and asked for Rs. 500. Revetna left the place and soon after brought the amount and gave it to Baria. Later on all went into the room of Inspector Naden, where Baria requested them to pay the bill amount. When that was done, he signed a receipt for it. Baria then winked at them and accordingly, they all came out. After some time Baria joined them in the compound. Khan met them there and asked Baria to remind the "boys" (witness Revetna, etc.) about Rs. 50 as a present to him for the Ramzan Id. Baria agreed. Khan thereupon, assured them that they had had nothing to fear and added "You are all free."

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said that he had known Inspector Naden for a couple of months, that was to say for six months (laughter). He added he knew English. He had often seen Naden in the hotel but had seldom spoken to him.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Bejonji S. Baria the accused in the case then made a statement before the Court in which he said that he was the constituted attorney of Messrs. Oomrigar and Co. for the last 17 years his present age being 58 years. In that capacity he had collected crores of rupees of outstandings. His thankless job had created him many enemies. In the present case when he went to Apollo Hotel in connection with the payment for the bill for wines supplied on receipt of a telephone message, Mr. Mody informed him that he had purchased the goods from Doctor for cash, so he was not responsible for the payment of the bill. He then threatened to prosecute Doctor, whereupon Mody asked him to call on the following day. Similarly payment was put off on two or three occasions. Ultimately on Mody refusing to take the responsibility for payment, he went to the police station. Mistry ran after him and dissuaded him from lodging a complaint asking for time. He gave them a last chance, but when they asked for more time he complained to the police charging Doctor with cheating and Mody with receiving goods at less cost. Sub Inspector Khan consulted Inspector Naden and the complaint was referred to the Princess Street Police Station, who sent it back to Colaba.

When he went back to the shop that evening Doctor, Rivetna and Mistry pressed him to accept the bill amount. He refused to take it but referred them to the police. On their way to the police station, they told him (accused) that they had arranged with the police to drop the matter if he accepted the amount. On their persistent entreaties, he consented to accept the amount of the bill. Mistry and Rivetna went to Khan's room leaving Doctor and the accused on the verandah. Coming out, they said they were short of a certain amount and asked him to loan them Rs. 50, which he did. In the presence of Naden he showed his willingness to accept the amount and passed a receipt. His loan had not still been repaid to him. He submitted he was not guilty.

The case was then adjourned till August 18.

DECREE FOR RS. 1½ LAKHS

SHARE-BROKER'S SUCCESSFUL CLAIM

JUDGE'S SUGGESTIONS AGAINST MAL-PRACTICES

Pointed attention was drawn to some objectionable practices obtaining at the Bombay Stock Exchange by Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah at the High Court in passing judgment for Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs odd in favour of a sharebroker, Fulchand Tricumji, against his constituent, P. R. Vakharia, in respect of loss sustained on latter's business.

His Lordship observed that orders for business were usually given by constituents and carried out by sharebrokers on mere oral instructions, and without any written records relating to them. In fact, the orders might be given orally, communicated orally, and carried out immediately in respect of transactions of vast magnitude, with the result that there is nothing in writing to check the same, except the books of the certified brokers.

"The ease and laxity, continued his Lordship, with which such a laxity was not only tolerated, but almost invited, by almost all parties concerned, by constituents as well as by brokers, leave a loophole for dishonesty on the part of any intermediaries. And the victims might sometimes be the brokers, and sometimes the constituents."

To remedy such irregularities and the consequent risk of malpractices, his Lordship suggested that constituents should be made to sign an order-slip or a contract form, which would facilitate the checking of instructions in case of disputes. It was also desirable to define accurately the position of the sub-broker, both with reference to the certified broker as well as the constituent, as a part of the system and routine of business, which every one would be expected to know, and could easily know.

A fuller report will appear in our next issue.

CURRENCY COMMISSION REPORT.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, a public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the Currency Commission Report. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Valchand Hirachand, B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Balubhai Desai, Lakhmidas Tairsee and Mavji Gooverji will address the meeting.

COTTON CROP DAMAGED

SERIOUS SITUATION IN COTTON DISTRICTS

RAINS ALL OVER WESTERN INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

The Cotton Crop in the Western India generally would be far below normal this year.

We reported two weeks back, that cotton crops in Surat and Khandesh districts were suffering from rains. Seedlings were washed away in certain places—while at others, the crop could not even be sown, owing to continuous rains.

What is the situation to-day?

We are not here concerned with New Crop tables, which speak of better weather to-day, and worse to-morrow. We would not even notice, the serious gap in Arithmetic, in adding up 15,600,000 and 5,400,000 bales and arriving at the figure of 220,000,000 bales, as was done by the Bombay Cotton Company, in their weakly cotton circular, in order to be able to say that the crop would last 2 years on the "old" basis!

We are faced with facts, about the serious situation, with which the Bombay Cotton Crop has been faced.

We notice that:—

(1) The Broach Cotton Crop has been suffering from too much rain. The "cotton plants in low-lying fields damaged owing to too much rain and will have to be re-sown. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain", in other parts of Broach and they "want fine weather."

This is report of the official "Weather and Crop Reports" of Bombay of to-day's date. We must clearly bring these facts to the notice of doubting Thomases, who were derisive about our report, when we first published news of crop damage, based on reliable news from the districts.

We are authoritatively informed, that several parts of Surat and Khandesh districts, still suffer from heavy and continuous rains, so much so that the sowings have not even commenced in those parts. We do not like to publish such sad news; but we are against the hypocrisy of saying ditto to the powers that be and talking of "the crop situation in the whole of India" as satisfactory and "excellent", as some of the European offices are used to do.

Without further going into the cotton crop situation, which is likely to grow very serious, if the heavy rains continue, we would present the salient facts, given in the official crop and weather report of Western India:—

Districts:	Condition.
Delhi:	"Raining. Fine weather wanted.
Cawnpore:	"Fine weather has set in. Weeding of cotton and jowar generally completed."
Amraoti:	"Looks like rain. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding."
Khamgaon:	"Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding."
Dhulia:	"Cotton plants want fine weather. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops."
Broach:	"Cotton plants in low-lying fields damaged owing to too much rain, and will have to be re-sown Cotton plants want fine weather."
Wadhwan:	"Cotton plants 'flourishing'. Has every appearance of a continued fall".
Dholera:	"Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally."
Barsi:	"Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants making slow progress."
Bellary:	"Cotton plants want more rain"

These official reports would be enough for our "crop satisfactory in the whole of India" authorities."

We should also remember that the American Cotton Crop has still pass a critical month or more.

Lancashire is likely to raise her head soon and would freely buy at this lower level, as the coal strike is sure to be lifted up in 2 or 3 weeks. Japan and China are free buyers in India. Europe is also a steady buyer: cotton stocks are low: while the next crop in India threatens to be a small one. Still, we would not advise our readers to purchase on every breaks.

VOTING BY BALLOT

OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE SYSTEM

DEBATE IN CORPORATION

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R M. Chinoy presiding

An interesting item of discussion which cropped up involving the interests of the corporators more than those of the citizens was in regard to the motion of Mr. Dostmohmed G. Khairaz who urged the Corporation to do away with the present system of ballot as it involved intrigue, deception and hypocrisy. This was seconded by Mr. B. T. Desai while Mr. J. B. Boman Behram opposed it. In the course of his speech he cast aspersions on a few members as being dishonest but ultimately he had to withdraw that remark on the protest of the House.

DR. WILSON STREET

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, referring to Corporation Resolution asking him to report on a proposal to change the name of the 3rd Parsiwada Street in D Ward to 'Wilson Street' after the name of the late Dr. Wilson, and to state that while on general grounds any change in the long established names of streets was to be deprecated, he was of opinion that in this particular case the proposed change would be appropriate on various grounds. The street had now ceased to be occupied by Parsis; and hence its present name was a misnomer. On the other hand there were three institutions, viz., a High School, a Girl's school and a Church, situated in it founded by the late Dr. Wilson. The city owed a debt of gratitude to Dr. Wilson for the great services rendered by him to the cause of education, and it would be in the fitness of things if the street which bore three tangible memorials of his work was named after him.

Mr. S. L. Silam proposed that the Commissioner's recommendation be approved.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Mr. B. G. Horniman suggested the mover of the proposition to add "Dr." before "Wilson" otherwise he thought the name "Wilson" would be misunderstood by the public as that of the present Governor of Bombay and the work of Dr. Wilson would be forgotten.

Mr. Silam accepted the suggestion and added it as a rider to his proposition.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and Dr. A. G. Viegas supported the proposition.

The Commissioner said the Parsis were not residing at Parsiwada now and Dr. Wilson's name would be the best and most appropriate for the purpose.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

LAND FOR LIBRARY AT DADAR.

Another item of interest was a letter to the President, from the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library—stating that recently the Trustees resolved to open a branch library at Dadar and that it is proposed to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of this branch from the funds available in the hands of the Trustees; that with this view the Trustees had some correspondence with the Special Engineer, Development Works, and that they were informed that a plot selected by the Trustees could be made available at the concession rate of Rs. 20 per square yard; that the Trustees while feeling thankful for the concession rate offered, have resolved in view of the institution being purely for a benevolent purpose, to make an appeal to the Corporation to grant them the land free of all cost under the powers prescribed in Sections 63 and 92 of the Municipal Act and expressing a hope that the Corporation will be graciously pleased to respond to this appeal with its characteristic generosity and public spirit in the cause of the instruction of the masses.

The Commissioner in his letter said the cost of the land when developed would cost the Municipality Rs. 46 per yard. Looking to the purpose for which the land was required he thought Rs. 20 per square yard was reasonable.

Dr. D. B. Master moved to approve the recommendation of the Commissioner.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved an amendment to make a free gift of the land while Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, moved another amendment to send the matter to the Roads Committee for report.

Dr. A. G. Viegas suggested that the best way was to inform the applicants that their request would be considered by the Corporation at the time of apportioning budget grants.

Dr. M. C. Javle sounded a warning that there was already a library in that locality in existence for the last 40 years and it was in great need of help and he feared an application for funds would come from that body also if any assistance was given to the present applicants.

After some discussion the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

PLEA FOR OPEN VOTE.

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khajraz then moved: 'That the Corporation are of opinion that all elections which are made by the Corporation to various elective bodies should be made by open vote instead of by ballot and that the President be requested to approach Government for amending the different Acts viz:—Municipal Act, Museum Act and Port Trust Act, relative to the elections which are made under them accordingly and the rules of elections which are not made under any specific Acts be also amended accordingly.'

Mr. Khajraz said the present procedure was that the candidates went round the members and exacted promises for them. Then the candidates promised to exchange votes among themselves. Besides, he said, there were a number of parties in the Corporation and also parties within parties. If one did not join a certain party, one was threatened with ousting from the Committee meetings etc. The Corporation which was looked with respect by the public had fallen into disrepute owing to deception, intrigue and hypocrisy of the members and in the interests of the welfare of the city he urged for doing away with the ballot system.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconded the proposition and said the candidates promised their votes in return for certain things. It was only a deception and degeneration which he urged the Corporation to stop.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram thought the ballot system was the semblance of civilization and in the name of civilization, he urged

Mr. Boman Behram finally appealed to the the House to continue that system. The members, he said, were blind to social, political and other influences and voted according to the dictates of their conscience. There were 106 members out of which some may be dishonest but that did not mean that ballot system was corrupt.

The President pointed out to Mr. Boman Behram not to impute motives to any members.

There was a general protest from some members who shouted together stating all members were honest.

Mr. Boman Behram:—All right, all members are honest. (Laughter.).

Mr. Boman Behram finally appealed the House to continue the ballot system in the name of civilization.

As it was past five o'clock at this stage further discussion of the question was adjourned till next Thursday.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

	15th August, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	16.53
To-day's Opening Rate	16.65
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	16 90
Difference	+.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	15th August, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	8 82
To-day's Opening Rate	8.88
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	8.89
Difference	+.07

Khandi	313-4-0
Sewri	313-0-0

TANSA MAIN PIPE BURST.

KNEE DEEP WATER AT PAREL.

The Tansa pipe which burst at Parel on Sunday night caused considerable inconvenience to the residents of that locality. The water sprang high into the sky as far as twenty feet in tremendous fury while concrete metal work of the road was thrown into the air like straw. In a short time the road was flooded and the pedestrians had to trundle along in knee-deep water. The tramway communication between Parel and Dadar was cut off and the passengers who were in a hurry to go home on the wet monsoon night as it was at the time had to drag along in water to catch a tram car waiting at a considerable distance or take a victoria at a fancy fare. The municipal authorities being informed a large number of workmen immediately went to the spot but it was not till Monday morning that they succeeded in stopping the gush of water. The water supply in the city was therefore affected to a certain extent and the residents in certain localities were supplied water in a limited quantity only.

FIRE ON S. S. "GAZANNA"

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 2 LACS.

A disastrous fire occurred on Monday afternoon in s.s. "Gazanna" belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co. and lying in 'C' Shed in the Prince's Dock. The vessel was to sail for Calcutta on Monday evening but the sudden fire upset all her programme. Clouds of smoke were first noticed at 1 p.m by the shed manager and the fire brigades were immediately informed. In a few minutes fire engines from Byculla, Frere Road, and Colaba were on the spot. They commenced their operations from nine different positions and brought the fire under control by 2-15 p.m. The hold where the fire occurred contained a large quantity of inflammable articles, such as sulphur, matches, dyes and piecegoods which were considerably damaged by heat and water. The cause of the fire is not known but the total damage is estimated at Rs. two lakhs.

SIGREE AGAIN.

AN OLD WOMAN BURNED.

Monghibai, a Bhatia widow aged 62 years was seated near a sigree in her room on the third floor of a house at Vitholwadi when her clothes caught fire and she sustained extensive burns. She was removed to Sir Harkisondas Hospital where she died on Monday morning. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8 0.

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Opposite Bombay Club.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1926.

THE IMMEDIATE DUTY.

The Council and the Assembly elections will soon be upon us and it behoves Nationalists all over the Presidency to take time by the forelock and be ready for the fight. If they are active, if they are well organised, if they do not allow themselves to be tempted by the siren voice which asks them to make the Reforms a success, thus by the very agreement to work them negativing their whole previous demand for genuine self-government and not the sham of, Dyarchy, if they are awake in time, the battle is theirs. We have too great a faith in the intelligence of the average voter to believe that he will be led away by communal prejudice or be induced to vote for the Moderate or the Neo-Moderate as a result of the persuasion of those who prognosticate that dire calamities will befall if the Reforms are not worked. But what the average voter has a right to expect is that at this time in particular he should be put in possession of the facts which will enable him to make up his mind easily and firmly for whom he should vote.

How far have the various Congress organisations in this Presidency made a genuine effort to educate the voter? How far has the premier political body working in the Presidency, we mean the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, paid serious attention to the vital need of supplying Congress volunteers with suitable electioneering literature? We are afraid that not much has been done in this direction either by the moffusil Congress organisations or by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. It is the duty and the privilege of the latter to give the lead in this matter. That lead it has until now failed to give. We are aware that it has to spend a good deal of its time now in considering its own household problems. It is a landlord now with an Estate Committee to look after its property and the members of the B. P. C. C. are more often than not engaged in discussing amendments regarding the better conservation of this property than methods of educative political propaganda. But we hope the Executive of the B. P. C. C. realises by now at least that Congressmen expect and expect immediately real, active and continuous political propaganda under the aegis and the direction of this Committee. It is true that meetings have began to be held now which are addressed by the candidates who seek election for the six Bombay seats in the next Legislature. It is true also that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Congress candidate for the Assembly from Bombay, makes himself occasionally available to expound the Congress doctrine at these meetings. But there is no continuity of activity in this propaganda, and it ought to be a matter for serious consideration of the Executive of the B.P.C.C, whether these intermittent spurts of enthusiasm effectively push on Congress work. The executive ought to invite the attention of of the Ward Congress Committees to the necessity of stimulating local activity in their own respective spheres and provide them with literature in the vernacular for distribution on a large scale.

The Congress Executive needs to be reminded that in the days when the propaganda work of the Home Rule League and later that of the local Congress Committee was organised it was on a plentiful supply of literature that the leading workers depended for the immediate success of the cause for which they laboured with indefatigable energy. Let the Congress Executive begin with a series of pamphlets exposing the hollowness of the contention of those who scoff at the Congress and explaining to the voter why, if he loves freedom, he must return to the legislatures men who are pledged to give battle to the bureaucracy without compromising the honour of the country. Let it print, for instance, a summary in the various vernaculars current in the city of the admirable speech delivered on Saturday last by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar at Parel in which he exposed the futility of the Responsivist programme. We are confident that the B. P. C. C will not have to be reminded again and again about its immediate duty. It ought to be its primary concern now to kill that spirit of lethargy, that indolent mood of inaction which has invaded this city and rendered its political life stagnant.

COMMUNALISM AND SWARAJ.

Addressing a public meeting held under the auspices of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association on Saturday, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai delivered a very instructive speech on "Indian National Life of To-day", which young and old alike will do well to read and ponder over. It was practically a reply to an irresponsible utterance of Lord Birkenhead. "If the speech delivered by Lord Birkenhead", Mr. Desai said, "had been delivered by an Indian politician, he would well have been prosecuted for fomenting differences." In that speech the Secretary of State for India had tried to make out that because there were at present Hindu-Muslim differences in India the country was not fit for Swaraj, that these differences being fundamental would continue long and that therefore, England was justified in continuing her domination in this country for an indefinite period of time. Mr. Desai and Mrs. Naidu, who presided at the meeting, had between them little difficulty in tearing to shreds these ignorant, exaggerated and illogical contentions. Mr. Desai pointed out how in respect of culture, race and other fundamentals of national life Indians were and have been united and how under the foreign regime "from the highest to the lowest the people who governed Indians fomented their differences more or less". He cited historical illustrations of other countries like the United States, Japan and England herself to prove that religious differences and intolerance often far more acute than in India have not prevented them from being free. The most important point that both the speaker and the president emphasised was that it was in an atmosphere of slavery that petty communal differences flourished most and that the sunshine of freedom was the best antidote against them. Slaves have little to lose and will fight for crumbs. Freedom evokes their self-respect and sense of responsibility. And as freemen, if they quarrel, they will speedily come to terms, remembering what is at stake. That is a lesson writ large on the pages of history, ancient or modern. A living illustration of that lesson is offered by the present plight of India whose tolerance in the past was acknowledged the world over but on whose soil now after a century of foreign rule communal bickerings thrive or are allowed to thrive. We deplore these bickerings, but when the very persons who are, in the ultimate resort, largely responsible for them make them an argument for an extension of foreign rule, we refuse to accept either the logic or the good intentions of the idea. Crippled as we are we are able to manage our own affairs. It is only the century old disuse of our capacity to rule ourselves and the sedulous propaganda carried on by our interested rulers who make capital of every little weakness on our part, often of their own creation, that act as a hypnotic spell. It is under the same or similar spell that some of us hug their chains, some others only bleat a protest and talk of parleying with our opponents.

A WORD IN SEASON

In the August agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation figure complaints from various residents regarding the presence of insanitary condition in their locality. The sanitation rounds which a group of social workers in the city periodically makes also bring to light cases of gross breaches of elementary sanitary laws and it is high time the Health Department of the Corporation took a serious view of its duties of supervision and realised that it was in the public interest to prosecute the offenders against sanitation rules. We are aware that evidence which will secure conviction is very often impossible to obtain when such prosecutions are undertaken by the Municipal authorities, but that is no reason why they should not insist on demanding a rigid adherence to the laws of sanitation. In the case of a number of Bombay's citizens there is no standard of public hygiene they are taught to respect, but it is incumbent upon the guardians of the health to teach them that there is such a standard and that they must respect it. It is scandalous that many house-owners and tenants should be allowed to use the public street as a huge dust-bin. So ingrained is the habit of using it as a receptacle for daily house hold refuge with some of our citizens that they are not likely to leave it unless sharply reprimanded for their folly by prosecution in a law court. Let the Corporation carry on a vigorous and continuous struggle to check the growing slovenly habits of a portion of the population. Let it at least insist upon allowing the younger generation a chance to develop a better sanitary conscience by prescribing in its primary schools books which describe the evils to the individual and to society of dirty habits. The older generation appears to be hopeless. When the pater-familias has his house whitewashed and re-decorated one day, and when on the next one sees him and the lady of the house and the little ones freely expectorating on the balconies, the case is beyond redemption. But now that we have embarked upon free and compulsory primary education in the city, let the knowledge of the elementary principles of hygiene be an important item in that education. Our duty to the coming generation demands it.

PERSECUTION OF PROF. SHAH OR?

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am very glad, Mr. Editor, you have broken through the silly scruples of Prof. K. T. Shah in maintaining a most inopportune silence in his vindication all the time while his enemies, open or secret, are canvassing widely to bring about his downfall. I am an atheist, confirmed and convinced but, speaking in the idiom understandable by the public, it seems to me like a veritable act of providence that just precisely at this moment such a thundering good appreciation of Prof. Shah's work on Indian Municipalities from such a standard authority as the "Times Literary Supplement" should have been forthcoming. It ought to be a corker for the anonymous "Seekers after Truth" and all that style of gentry. Much as I respect the genius of Shah, from a practical personal experience thereof, I am sure I could not have likened him to dear old immortal Plato, even by the mere association of the two names in sketching ideal republics, as the "Times Literary Supplement" has so handsomely done, if I had been writing a review of this work. The wiseacres of the Corporation only displayed their utter ignorance when they discussed the motion before them on this book last week; and the nameless calumniators in the columns of the "Times of India" ever open to the detractors of prominent Indian publicists, with or without reason, were setting the final seal of woeful ignorance of not merely municipal ideals and administrative problems, with which the work of "Messrs. Shah and Bahadurji" as the "Times Literary Supplement" describes the joint authors, is so replete in every one of the closely packed 500 odd pages, but also of even a single glance at the contents alone of the book, in their haste to condemn as mere compilation of facts and figures already available, at least to the "Seeker after Truth" and "les gens de son genre."

You, Mr. Editor, have made a present, in your leader of to-day, of one point on which criticism of the "Seeker after Truth" style could still be urged against this work. I could suggest two more of a far more damaging character. The authors profess an admiration of the "German"—of the Hun, think of it?—maxims of municipal administration. Dare any Britisher, especially an Anglo-Britisher, admire anything that smacks of the very name German? Or, if this does not go down, if they really cannot find a single trace of the supposed anti-English prejudice in Mr. Shah's other standard works, supposed by a sapient or incipient "Professor of Economics" to explain the wonderful sales of Mr. Shah's economic and political works, why, then they ought to tack on to a new line, somewhat like this: If this particular work on Indian Municipalities is so free from "anti-English prejudice as to justify the "Times Literary Supplement" in a column and half of a most substantial appreciation, it must be ascribed not to Mr. Shah, but to Miss Bahadurji's influence in this joint work. I think, for my part, the credit for this work is much too exclusively and unfairly given to Mr. Shah alone, in this country at least. But even granting that the entire work was Miss Bahadurji's alone, this much credit must certainly be ascribed to Mr. Shah: that he has at least a capacity to inspire enthusiasm for such hard work, in such an uninteresting mass of details, of which the work gives such ample evidence in each page. The Syndicate Committee have declared him to be inaccessible to his students or unpopular with them, seeking to "impose" his own particular theories upon them. This work, or another joint work of Mr. Shah with another pupil and collaborator, gives no evidence,—"au contraire"—of such a hectoring tendency. I daresay the "Seeker after Truth" will avail himself of this presentation, or find, in his own fertile imagination spurred on by spite against Mr. Shah further to pervert the columns of the "Times of India" for another dose of his malicious, vindictive abuse. It is nothing to Mr. Shah, and his colleague that such nameless vilifiers have not the sense of honour enough to apologise publicly and unconditionally for such gratuitous attempt at defamation, particularly at the psychological moment, when every bit of mud thrown at the devoted head of Shah will be likely to stick. But that a public journal which was once described by the late lamented and most noble the Marquess Curzon of Keddleston as the model for all eastern journalism, should have so far departed from the traditions of public journalism as to degenerate into a vehicle for the gratification of private spite is sad indeed!

As for Mr. Shah's persecution in the University, there are very strong reasons why Prof. Shah is a "bete noire" of certain individuals. Professor Shah is a radical reformer regarding the University structure and administration, which has incurred him the hostility of the great vested interests. He has also objected to the manner of distributing university patronage, which must necessarily pain and offend those who revel in a sense of power and prestige. And the most serious count in his indictment is that he has questioned the propriety of some of the methods pursued in connection with some of the highest examinations in the University, especially those on which turn the bestowal of some of the most prized distinctions in this University. These are not offences that a Syndicate Committee dare mention in their Report. They have formulated a miserable job lot of trumpery charges, which are either a tissue of misrepresentation and exaggeration, or do not affect Mr. Shah's professorial position and fitness at all. The Senate of course, does not know this,—and in all probability will never know it. That body is supposed to be the supreme authority; but it cannot understand the mysteries and histories of what goes behind the doors of the Syndicate, but the Senate must consider whether a managing body, composed year in and year out of the same lot of influential personages, without perhaps the enthusiasm, energy and ideas of younger men, is adapted for the more thorough execution of the high ideals for which a University is supposed to stand.

There are again at work still much more powerful forces of olympian origin. Mr. Shah's views on Currency and Finance, on Trade and Tariffs are well-known not precisely as models in the quarters that count. It is not, therefore, surprising that, discreditable attempts have been made at victimising a Professor whose only crime, as you point out, is that "he engages himself in activities the pursuit of which brings appreciation, preferment and honour to his confrere in Western countries." I cannot believe that such attempts will be countenanced by a Senate which is the custodian of the University's great tradition of independence so carefully built up by Telang, Pherozeshah Mehta and Narayan Chandavarkar.—Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, August 16.

CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

A NOBLE IMPULSE.

It was a noble impulse which prompted Pundit Moti Lal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan and others to inaugurate a National Union for bridging up the gulf which has been created in the minds of the Hindus and the Musslamans and is now being widened every day. The idea in itself is so patriotic and so magnanimous that it must appeal to and earn the support of every true Indian. But a perusal of the manifesto reveals certain novel and curious provisions which are likely to numb the movement in its very bud. It seems to me that communal patriotism has wrongly been mixed up with communal bias, although the one is as laudable and as necessary for the up-lift of the people of the country as the other is objectionable and detrimental for its progress. Communalism by no means is opposed to Nationalism. No doubt a movement "which seeks to enforce the rights of one community against another" is not a commendable one but any organization which seeks only to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of a particular community without any prejudice to any other community can in no way hamper the progress of the country, on the other hand it would help in the amicable settlement of some highly important problems which form the corner stone of the Indian Nationality. A community is after all a part of the Nation, and any movement which aims at the amelioration of the part must necessarily ameliorate the whole. "The end ultimately in view", says the manifesto. "will be to bring about a thorough understanding between different communities on a solid and permanent basis." But it would be impossible to achieve this object unless the rights, political and as well religious, of different communities are adjusted and protected in a just and impartial manner, and this no doubt must be the function of communal organizations. Moreover it would be hardly possible to find out even a very small number of the men of lead and light in any community, who may not have any connection with any communal movement. I do not claim to have any knowledge about the preoccupations of the Hindu gentlemen who have signed the manifesto, but amongst the Mussalmans who are said to have agreed to join the movement, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, the Maharaja of Mahmoodabad, Messrs Tasodduq Ahmed Khan Sherwani and Khaliquzzaman are all prominent members of the All-India Muslim League. The Hakim Sahib is also a moving spirit of the Khilafat and Jamiat-ul-Ulama Association and Messrs. Sherwani and Khaliq also belong to the former one, while the Maharaja of Mahoomdabad has only recently signed a letter which calls upon the Mussalmans of the United Provinces to purchase shares for a daily newspaper to be started at Lucknow as "a true organ of Muslim opinion." All the e movements are certainly included in the category of communal organizations. I am afraid the inauguration of such a watertight movement is calculated to create suspicion and misgivings in the minds of the people of both the communities concerned and the union will, if ever it comes into being, take its birth like a still-born child.

MAHOMED YACUB M. L. A.

CREATING TRUE MENTALITY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Azad have in their recent manifesto boldly enunciated principle which are unquestionably correct and helpful. The proposed National Union may not be able to prevent riots, but can certainly minimise their chances by the most effective means, that is, creating the true mentality among the people. We have in Bengal started organisations on similar principles. The problem is to recreate the manhood of India. There is a physical side and a moral side of it. The moral side includes destruction of communal narrowness and antipathy. National solidarity and national efficiency are but the obverse and reverse of the same coin; they are mutually complementary. Then, there is need for propaganda against the mischievous activities of wicked men; also for propaganda against extreme communalism honest as well as dishonest.

T. C. GOSWAMI.

Notes of the Day.

The Growing Tension.

There is an increase of tension in the relations between France and Italy. At present the diplomats of both countries are trying to keep the quarrel over the foreign policy of Italy, which France resents under the surface but the French Press is quick to realise that Italian ambitions in the direction of extension of territory in Europe and of both territorial and economic expansion in Africa are a danger to French international policy. The followers of Mussolini are credited with casting covetous eyes on Nice and Savoy as well as on Tunis. The two former provinces were included in French territory only because of a plebiscite many years ago, which the Italians now declare was carefully controlled by France. With regard to Tunis, where the French are in an increasing minority, Italy's contention is that the Tunisian Protectorate rightfully belongs to her because she has a preponderant economic and political interest in the country. The fact that Italy has managed to conclude a separate treaty with Spain is looked upon with great chagrin in France and Italian success in demolishing the alliance between France and Jugo-Slavia has further exasperated the French publicists. But the French people are now busy with their financial difficulties and for a time at least Mussolini has a free hand in consolidating his foreign policy.

A National Need.

The promotion of scientific agriculture is a national need in India. Unfortunately, it has remained neglected far too long and every effort to supply this need must receive whole-hearted welcome from the public. The agriculturist's lot cannot be radically improved unless there is real reform in the land revenue system and unless the fragmentation of holdings is checked but as an educative effort the idea of holding an Agricultural Show at Poona, is an excellent one and it is satisfactory to learn from the attractive booklet issued by the Show Committee that this idea, which was first suggested by Sir Leslie Wilson, is taking concrete shape in a form which will prove of great advantage to the agriculturists, the very class whose interest in it we must labour to secure. The Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show which will be opened in the third week of October by the Governor, is to be held in the grounds of the College of Agriculture at Poona. The Show Committee has succeeded in securing the practical sympathy of a number of Deccan Chiefs.

A Big Affair.

The various "courts" in which it is proposed the Show should be divided, should stimulate interest in a variety of agricultural industries, such as horticulture, the raising of live-stock, dairy-farming and poultry breeding, which will find a separate place in the Exhibition. The vital question of raising crops and saving them from their most dreaded enemies, the various kinds of pests, will be exhaustively treated and in the "courts" reserved for them the agricultural population of this Presidency will have a splendid opportunity of gathering a variety of information, which we hope will be supplied in abundance through the vernaculars. Bona-fide agriculturists are to be admitted free to the Show and we trust the Railway Companies will grant them cheap travelling facilities to come to Poona for this feast of knowledge.

The Progress of Research.

This is an age of research. There is no doubt about it considering the variety of directions the research takes. In America, for example, it was discovered two years ago that George Washington was, apart from being the boy who could not tell an untruth, the first American "Realtor." The astonishingly flourishing condition of real estate business in the United States is doubtless due to the principles laid down by this great pioneer. Last year a graduate of the Amherst College proclaimed that Jesus Christ was the first of the Rotarians, and the latest news from America is that a "committee of true patriots" has just elected God to be an American citizen. His naturalisation papers must have been very carefully examined. We do not lag behind in India, too, in some wonderful type of research. In South India, a Brahmin antiquarian has discovered that Jesus Christ was a Vishwakarma Brahmin and that "Christianity" is only another name for "Krishnamatham"!

Aid Relief in Bombay.

In 1911 there were about 40,000 men in the Bombay Presidency who were totally blind. In 1921 the number went up to 50,000: it would be much greater if those who were nearly blind and those suffering from serious eye diseases were included. The figures, especially the increase during the last ten years, are alarming. Most pitiable is the plight of the blind who, in the words of an eminent eye surgeon, "hide themselves in the villages like wounded animals, waiting only for their release by death." It is the solemn duty of those who are blessed with sight and means to organise relief for the sightless and for those suffering from eye-diseases. The Blind Relief Association of Bombay has been doing excellent work for the last seven years. It has many centres of work besides Bombay, for example, at Bijapur, Chalisgaon, Bulsar, Surat and Mirpurkhas. In Bombay, it conducts an Industrial Home for the Blind and the "Happy Home for the Blind" for boys and girls picked up in the streets. On behalf of the Association Dr. Machave treats poor eye patients free of charge in his dispensary in Girgaon and at the Madanpura Social Service League Centre. Though the relief to the actually blind is necessarily limited, the Association by its preventive work saves yearly hundreds from blindness. We cordially endorse the Association's appeal for financial support to enable it to extend its humanitarian work.

KEEPING THE SCREW TIGHT.

ARTIFICIAL CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

AN OFFICIAL CONFESSION.

HINT TO PACKED COMMISSION.

We have received the volumes of evidence and appendices to the Currency Commission's Report, the latter including telegraphic correspondence between Simla and India Office. These include appendices 96, 97 and 98 to which Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas drew special attention in a recent interview. Appendix 96 shows firstly the gain in exchange to Government in the year 1918-19 as compared with the pre-war rate of 1s. 4d. and, secondly, the extra return of 262 lakhs which would accrue from customs import duties if exchange were fixed at 1s. 4d. as compared with 1s. 6d. On the two assumptions that volume of imports is not diminished and that the price of imported goods rises by the full amount of twelve and a half per cent.

Appendix 97 reproduces the preliminary despatch from the Secretary of State dated 24th April 1914 on the Chamberlain Commission's Report and the important enclosure regarding the sale of Council drafts.

Then follow extracts from the telegraphic correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, Finance Department:—

1. *Telegram from Viceroy, Finance Department, dated 8th October* 1924.

Early decision on fundamental question of policy is esstential in view of the strengthening exchange, which seems likely to rise above 1s. 6d. We are convinced that the time has come when we should definitely decide against any attempt to push rupee above 1s. 6d. unless renewed fall in gold value of sterling takes place. It is now beginning to be realised generally that the stringency in the market is the direct outcome of Government action in contracting currency, or rather inplacing strict limits on possibilities of expansion. The volume and importance of the opposition to this policy is increasing and was the basis for the support, not from Indian interests, only, of Sir Purshotamdas's Currency Bills which have, however, not been introduced and therefore lapse. We should have difficulty in refusing to provide more generously for additions to currency even if we wished to do so, and there is serious risk of a financial crisis if we keep the screw on too tight. Moreover, we cannot afford to keep market bare of loanable funds if we are successfully to raise a rupee loan in 1925 and still another in 1926, when we have large amounts of bonds maturing.

It will follow, if this view is accepted, that during the coming busy season we should endeavour to prevent a rise above 1s. 6d. by free sales of Councils and sterling purchases both from our Treasury balances and by issuing currency against sterling purchased for Paper Currency Reserve so far as necessary. It is realised that this may raise the question whether the existing limit of Rs. 85 crores fo securities in reserve may not have to be increased. It is probable that it would be desirable in any case to increase our statutory powers up to, say, Rs. 100 crores next winter, and we consider that we can jusify this increase by normal expansion of the note issue which will be required to meet the increasing trade requirements of the country. The general policy which we have tentatively in mind would be—

(a) to retain as our primary purpose maintenance of comparatively stable rupee prices;

(b) to fix in our own mind on 1s. 6d. sterling as the figure at which we desire to stabilise rupee so long as this primary purpose is not endangered, which is only likely in the event of renewed falling in gold value of sterling; and

(c) to wait until gold and sterling are on a par before fixing the rupee by statute.

But we realise that questions of such fundamental importance should not be decided without a formal enquiry by some kind of Committee. Such a Committee might consider also other connected questions such as transfer to the Imperial Bank of the management of the Paper Currency, Remittances, &c.

We have had an opportunity of dicussion with Warren, who is strongly of opinion, with which we agree, that we should announce that we are prepared to buy sterling without limit at 1s. 6 1/8d. Such an announcement, we believe, would have reassuring effect and would remove the element of uncertainty, which is at present having a distributing effect on the market and may produce a real danger.

2. *Telegram from Secretary of State to Viceroy, Finance Department. dated 10th October* 1924.

I share your view that it is of utmost importance that confidence of market should be maintained, and I am prepared to agree to further announcement as this object does not seem to have been achieved by your letter to Bengal Chamber of 25th August. It seems to me, however, that the vital consideration is not so much the actual level of exchange at the moment as the avoidance of such abnormal stringency as might threaten the financial and economic position. I feel also that work of committee, if such is appointed, might be prejudiced if we peg upward limit of exchange, and that there is danger in announcing any definite figure as leading to conclusions on part of public which might not eventually be realised. I think, herein following underlying conception in your telegram of 1st October, that in present conditions safer criterion is to be found in the maintenance of adequate cash position of Imperial Bank, and so avoiding any untoward rise in bank rate. I cannot but think that market would be assured that you have power to do this if you forthwith announced intention of taking steps at forthcoming meeting of Legislature to raise fiduciary limit of Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 crores.

I suggest, therefore, announcement on following lines. Government of India, in consultation with the Secretary of State, have given careful consideration to the situation indicated by the recent rapid rise in exchange. The Government of India announce that that they will, in consultation with the Imperial Bank, take such steps as the market position may demand to anticipate and relieve any undue stringency that may threaten or occur during this busy season, and with this end in view they propose at the next session of the Legislature to take powers to increase the limits up to which currency may be issued against securities from Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 crores.

You could also announce that, as in last season, Government intend in effecting remittances to act with a view to obviating any unduly rapid appreciation of the rupee.

I suggest we should endeavour to regulate remittances in such a way as to avoid, if possible, a greater rise than, say, 1/8d. in any one week.

3. *Telegram from Viceroy, Finance Department, dated 11th October* 1924.

Your telegram dated 10th October, 2872. We consider announcement suggested by you inadequate. It adds little in fact to the reply given already by the Finance Member in the Assembly to Purshotamdas' question, in which Government stated their readiness to ask for further statutory powers if required. This reply was well received as being more explicit than the terms of the letter addressed to the Bengal Chamber, but last week's events have only served more to convince us that unless there is assurance that an upper limit to the exchange can be guaranteed during the coming busy season confident market cannot be restored. The suggestion made by you for preventing an undue rise in exchange in any one week appears to us quite insufficient to meet the gravity of the situation. We do not agree that mere avoidance of abnormal stringency is the vital consideration. The element of uncertainty as to limits to which the exchange can rise has become even more vital. The matter has been in our minds for some time, but we have deferred addressing you until we had opportunity to discuss with Warren, who, after studying restriction in Bombay, strongly confirmed our view that increase in rate beyond 18d. is to be deprecated in the best interests of the country and of our future financial operations, and that public announcement is most desirable and indeed imperative

The point you urge, that to peg exchange in advance of the appointing of the Committee has certain disadvantages, is fully realised by us, but we feel that greater dangers are involved in any other policy. It is, we consider, out of the question that the uncertainty should be allowed to continue for several months more. We think it highly improbable that the view could be taken by any Committee that higher exchange than 1s. 6d. is desirable. This rate is one which would not involve the disturbance of present price levels, but both Indian exports and industries would be adversely affected by any higher rate. We find already that Tata Iron and Steel Company is seriously affected by rise in exchange. The Committee could not be absolutely precluded from recommending a higher rate by a decision now to give an upward limit of 1s 6 1/8d. for the time being, but even if it were, we feel it our duty as a Government in existing circumstances, to arrive at a decision in advance. Further, we believe that an opportunity, which may not recur, is offered at the present moment of obtaining general acquiescence even in Bombay in a policy which give us a permanently higher rate than 1s. 4d. gold. We regard it as of great importance, politically, quite apart from financial merits, to take commercial opinion along with us in this matter. We therefore strongly press that our proposals should be accepted.

4. *Telegram from Secretary of state to Viceroy, Finance Department, dated 15th October* 1924.

Exchange. Your telegrams dated 8th and 11th instant. The difficulties which you have had to face in maintaining view, with which I am in entire accord, that time has not yet come for final fixation of rating of rupee, are fully realised by me, and I appreciate vigour and skill with which case for postponing this issue has been expounded on numerous occasions by Finance Member despite strong pressure from certain quarters for attempting forthwith permanent solution. I regret all the more keenly in these circumstances that I am unable to see eye to eye with you on the action to be taken at the moment.

In considering your recommendations main object that weights with me is to uphold cardinal position that world economic conditions are still too unstable to justify renewed attempt at exchange stabilisation and to avoid any steps that might impair present freedom of of action and militate against the eventual adoption of a rating that might seem, after full enquiry in due course, most conducive to general interests affected and to be capable, without undue strain, of being maintained

No indication has reached me that Indian trade in its broad aspects is likely to be threatened by such a gradual rise in exchange as has been in progress for some time or that remittance operations conducted on lines suggested in final paragraph of my telegram of 10th instant (supplemented by this telegram) will be insufficient to control any excessive uprush of exchange. Further, such details as I have with regard to Indian internal prices seem to show a rising tendency despite upward curve of exchange. Pegging of exchange would militate against your power of control even if this movement cannot ultimately be avoided owing to world prices, and would tend to defeat

(Continued on next Page.)

"SURPRISING"

THE "STATIST" ON CURRENCY REPORT

INDIAN NEEDS IGNORED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The "Statist" this week strongly depre cates 18d. stabilisation, and consider the majority's arguments in its support inconclusive. Had Exchange been left to free-play and unhampered economic forces the "de facto" rate to-day would have been sixteen pence. It considers charitable not to analyse too closely Government's policy since the Rupee became divorced from sixteen pence from the official correspondence quoted by Sir Purshotamdas. Government's objective clearly was the highest possible rate. Indeed Government had decided to stabilise eighteen pence long before the Commission was appointed. The majority do not defend the executives action and frankly recognise the "fait accompli."

Continuing the "Statist" contends that Indian prices are not easily susceptible to world prices, Indian internal trade being preponderately more important than external. By pegging the Exchange and contracting substantially, the Indian prices have fallen to certain extent but "prima facie" full adjustment to the rate artificially maintained is highly unlikely and the Indian prices must fall further entailing far greater inconvenience than would a proportionate rise. Even if gold prices remain steady the majority themselves anticipate steadily falling gold prices. Their recommendation, therefore, are surprising.

The "Statist" concludes: "The majority of unprejudiced Indian opinion favours sixteen pence. The Indian currency must be controlled to suit Indian needs and interests compared to which outside credit or interests should sink into insignificance."

A PROTEST FROM BURMA

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce have sent a telegram to the Government of India expressing their disapproval of some of the recommendations of the Currency Commission especially those relating to stabilising the rupee at one shilling six pence and the creation of a reserve Bank. They urge the adoption of the ratio of one shilling four pence. The Chamber prefer reorganised Imperial Bank to the new Reserve Bank. They express the opinion that the Government are taking steps to give effect to the majority recommendations with undue haste without giving a sufficient opportunity to commercial bodies to express their views and urge postponement of the consideration of the Currency Bill till such views are ascertained.—A. P.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

Sheth Manilal Gokulchand, J.P., President, the Bombay Shroffs' Association has sent the following telegram to the Secretary Financial Department to the Government of India, conveying the protest of the Association against the Eighteen pence ratio as disastrous and recommeding the substitute of sixteen pence. The Association considers gold currency as essential for introducing the Gold Standard. If gold currency was postponed bullion in smaller pieces should be available to the public. Currency authorities must buy or sell gold and should have no option to offer exchange unless desired by the applicant. Restriction by silver coins before issuing gold currency will seriously affect financial or agricultural products.

NEWSPAPER REGULATION.

MOTION LOST IN TRAVANCORE.

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 13.

The question of the promulgation of the newspaper regulation of the newspaper to-day in the Travancore Legislative Council, the whole day being allotted for the purpose. The motion was lost by a majority of vote.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

C. P. MARATHI COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

NAGPUR, Aug. 16.

The C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee has finally recommended the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar for the presidentship of the Gauhati Congress. There was keen competition between Messrs. Kelkar and Srinivasa Iyengar, the former secured ten votes and Mr. Aiyengar nine.—A. P.

KITCHENER'S DEATH MYSTERY

COFFIN BROUGHT FROM NORWAY

SENSATION IN LAMBETH CORONER'S COURT

LONDON, Aug. 16.

A crowd gathered outside the Lambeth Coroner's Court this morning where a coffin is lying which has been brought from Norway by Mr. Frank Power and which is alleged to contain Lord Kitchener's body. Mr. Power's articles in Sunday papers attacking the Admiralty in connection with Lord Kitchener's fate recently provoked a white paper repudiating the "myths" about the loss of the "Hampshire." The coffin from Norway arrived in London on Friday and was deposited with undertakers where it was seized by Scotland Yard officers and was removed to Lambeth mortuary. Proceedings this morning were very secret. Shortly after the Coroner had arrived, Sir Bernard Spilsbury drove up followed later by a Scotland Yard motor tender containing official photographers and detectives. Sir B. Spilsbury's examination of the remains which was conducted in the presence of the Chief Constable and a Detective Superintendent of Scotland Yard lasted three quarters of an hour.

Reuter learns authoritatively that there was a coffin and a shell inside a large case and that the shell was covered with copper, but there was no body in it.

The Home Office confirms that the packing case opened at Lambeth contained an empty coffin which is apparently new and obviously never contained human remains.—Reuter.

EX-SOLDIER'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

UGLY SCENE ON UNKNOWN WARRIOR'S TOMB.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Paris.—There was an ugly scene to-day on the Unknown Warriors' Tomb in Arc de Triomphe. A one-legged American ex-soldier named Trocker walked up the sacred stone, broke a bottle of champagne, toasted "in honour of the glorious dead" and smashed the glass on the stone. He was immediately arrested and was thus saved from the rough-handling from an indignant crowd. Trocker only arrived here last night and has given no reason for his strange conduct.—Reuter's Special.

CHINA ASKED TO APOLOGIZE.

FOR FIRING ON BRITISH GUNBOAT.

LONDON, August 13.

Hankow.—The British Admiral has demanded apology arising out of action of Chinese troops who fired on His Majesty's gunboat "Woodlark" which was proceeding from Hankow to Changshaw. "Woodlark" did not return fire and there were no casualties but bullet penetrated sailors helmet.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

VILLAGERS RUSH OUT ON STREET.

LONDON, August 15.

About five this morning an earthquake shock and subterranean rumblings which lasted some seconds in certain places and swaying of buildings were experienced in Radnorshire where people of one town rushed out into streets. The shock was also felt in Shropshire, Somerset, Worcestershire, Berkshire and North London.—Reuter.

PRINCE DULEEPSINGH DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Death has occurred of Prince Ferderick Duleepsingh.—Reuter.

[Prince Duleepsingh, the only survivor and son of the late Maharaja Duleepsingh of Lahore, was born in London in 1868. He was educated at Eton, and after leaving Magdalene College Cambridge with a History Tripos, joined the Suffolk Yeomanry in 1893. He saw service in France during 1917-19.]

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Major Hall Edwards, X-Rays Specialist.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—A collision between the passenger and goods trains outside Gare de Lyon station has resulted in three persons being killed and forty injured.—Reuter.

LLOYD'S "THOROUGHNESS."

DEVELOPMENT DEPT. GRANT

HOW IT WAS RUSHED THROUGH.

NO TIME GIVEN FOR DISCUSSION.

When the Back Bay Committee met on Monday. Sir Grimwood Mears presiding, the first witness examined was Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale.

He was not a member of the Council in August 1920 said Mr. Chitale, when the Back Bay matter first came up; but he became a member in 1921 and remained so till 1924. The first statement he had made in Council was in August 1921 when Government hoped to make a large profit. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said in the Council in continuation of his statement of 28th February that "on a very modest estimate a profit of at least 30 crores would accrue to the city and in certain circumstances might go to 50 crores." And the witness quite naturally accepted these figures.

"Were there any men in the Council who were given sufficient information to appreciate the financial possibility?"

"No. The demands for the grant, if I remember correctly, were taken up when there were five minutes left for discussion."

HOW SCHEME WAS RUSHED THROUGH

"In your statement you say the grant demanded for the Development Directorate was passed without any discussion worth the name?"—

"Yes."

"Were you satisfied with the discussion which was accorded to the grant?"

"There was no time given to the discussion; there were hardly 10 minutes left."

"So your principal objection at the time was that the Scheme was not for the benefit of the masses, but primarily of the classes?"—"Yes."

To that objection Sir Chimanlal said 30 or 40 crores profit which would be realised would be available for ameliorating the condition of the poorer classes?"

"That, of course, was said in the hearing of the members of the Council who were present."

Continuing he said he had stated in the Council in 1922-23 that one wrong step in the calculations would ruin the Financial equilibrium.

"What were the general conditions of finance in 1922-23?"

"Ever since the year 1921 the finances were very bad, and we were not able to make both ends meet and we had recourse to taxes."

"Are the conditions of life throughout India, as regards the poorer classes, hard?"

"As far as our Presidency is concerned it is true and we wanted more money for the masses for primary education scheme."

In reply to your caution that one wrong step in the calculations would ruin the financial equilibrium did Sir H. S. Lawrence reply "—"Yes"

"WONDERFUL THOROUGHNESS."

"And did he say that the most important issue that has been raised is whether the loan policy of this Government is too ambitious for the revenues of the Government to bear. As an officer who came on the scene after the main line of Bombay Development Department had been laid down, I can claim no credit for the courage with which that policy was initiated, a policy which will mould the fortune of this great city for generations to come but I am able to assure this House, that I have examined those projects from a detached standpoint and am filled with admiration not only for the noble proportions of the scheme and for the breadth of vision displayed, but also for the wonderful thoroughness with which initial preparation for the successful prosecution of the scheme has been carried out. It is the scheme for the greatest transformation of any city in the world which has been undertaken since Napoleon III with help of Hanomaun recreated Paris. But Sir, these dreams of a "City Beautiful" arising in future do not visit men who are oppressed with a nightmare of impending bankruptcy and it is not my desire to beguile this House with fair words. . . ."

"Yes, he said that."

"Is Sir Henry an expert engineer?"

"No, sir."

"Are you able to say what information he had before him to tell the House that the official preparations had been carried out with "wonderful thoroughness"?

"He did not give us any information."

'Can you suggest anybody who could help us to ascertain what was the "wonderful thoroughness" with which the preparations were carried out?

Except His Excellency, I cannot."

"By His Excellency you mean Sir George Lloyd?"

"Yes."

"I think you also said in 1921-22 that there was not enough time given for discussion of the demands?"

"Yes, only 25 minutes were given."

"And did you add in your speech that there was a feeling in the House to allow judgment to go by default?"

"Yes."

"Who was then the General Member?"

"Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who resigned in July 1923.

"And the glowing pictures which they drew of the assured profit of almost cent. per cent. disarmed criticism? Your statement of "almost cent. per cent." is too modest in the same way as Sir Chimanlal's is the other way about?"

In the statement in fact the picture that was drawn is for an expenditure not exceeding four crores at this stage and 40 crores profit was a most reasonable figure? The statement was that that amount would be a profit on the whole development scheme."

Rao Bahadur C. K. Chitale in the course of a note submitted to the Committee stated:—

The work was started under a glowing report, and it was expected that the reclaimed area would cost a little over Rs. 10 per square yard and in anticipation of this about a third portion of the whole reclaimed area was contracted to be sold to, the Military Department at the rate of Rs. 20 per square yard.

WISE AFTER THE EVENT.

In the course of his statement Mr. Chitale said: Such was the ambitious scheme that was sanctioned before the reformed Council began to function. I was a member of that Council from 1921 to 1924. I was new to the work. At the first budget meeting the grant demanded for the Development Department was passed without any discussion worth the name. However before the Council met there was an agitation carried on by contractors in order that the work should be done by contract and not Departmentally. In the light of that information I carried on my inquiries but came to the conclusion on the facts that were put before us, that as the reclamation work was highly technical it was much better left in the hands of experts who were expected to turn out better work if properly supervised.

After I left the Council, facts began to prove stronger and stronger day by day with the ultimate result that even though the original estimates were trebled, there appeared no prospect of any financial gain, but on the contrary with financial ruin. To summarise, the causes of failure appear to be as under:—Hugeness and novelty of scheme, had its own weakness; Want of experience and knowledge of local conditions in the higher Engineering staff. Want of proper and timely supervision by experts. Consulting engineers being practically away from the scene could not effectually supervise from time to time, hush hush policy carried in the council which did not encourage intelligent and "constructive" criticism, unsatisfactory nature of preparing estimates, and the tendency of high Government officers to draw too rosy a picture of the successful nature of the scheme, without satisfactory basis.

The President then referred the witness to his statement to the effect that having regard to the fact of having sunk already a very large amount of capital he was of opinion that a satisfactory way must be found to complete as many blocks as might be compatible with the economic financial results of the scheme.

Let us assume for a moment that you complete Blocks 1, 2 and 7. Then you have a sea wall 1,850 feet long. If you complete that you shut in an area of sea. At present that incomplete work has been spoken of as "an eyesore." That is not an untrue description of it?—No.

If you shut in the sea wall completely you could have a marine drive all along the sea face?—Yes

Bombay is a city that takes great interest in sport?—Yes.

QUESTION OF IMMENSE PATIENCE

You know that rowing is one of the great sports in England. And it is a sport that can be and is enjoyed by thousands of men of very limited means. If you had culverts you could have adjustable valves by which at any moment you could keep the level of your inland lake perfectly smooth. You can also have small boats sailing and if the depth all found were carefully adjusted thousands and thousands of children could go and play in perfect safety. Then if later on financial conditions improved and if there was a definite and well-considered demand for more land you may take off the area of the inland lake and fill it possibly by dry filling. Does that seem to you an extravagant vision or one capable of being carried out?—That will require immense patience.

The witness said that any proposal to fill the area at a future date would be strongly opposed by vested interests, who had properties in the Fort and at Colaba. He also doubted whether there would be buyers for the area if it was filled in at a fanciful price.

The President: The position, however, is that if a decision were arrived at to abandon the whole thing with the exception of Block 8, there must be a grievous financial loss?—Certainly.

The witness agreed with the President that as far as pen and paper could go the Secretary of State in Council had bound the firm of Meik and Buchanan and Sir George Buchanan to supervise and execute and carry out the work and had stipulated most carefully for the personal attendance of Sir George Buchanan in India at any time during the progress and until the completion of the work.

Replying to Sir M. Visveswaraya, the witness said when the Reclamation Scheme was sanctioned there was no demand for it by the public, but everybody in Bombay had shown a liking for it for a long time.

Sir M. Visveswaraya: Then why did the

(Continued on page 9.)

"HABLUL MATIN"

THREAT OF DEPORTATION

BLIND OLD EDITOR'S DIGNIFIED REPLY

REMARKABLE CAREER OF JALALUD-DIN AL-HUSSAINI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

There is hardly any person acquainted with Eastern politics who has not heard of the famous journal "the Hablul Matin" and its learned editor, His Eminence Moidul Islam. The circumstances in which the editor has been constrained to terminate his connection with India is a blot on the justice and sense of fairness of the English nation.

Moidul Islam Jalaluddin al-Hussaini comes of a family of Mujtaheds famous in Persia. He was born in 1285 A.H. He received his early education in Kashan and then proceeded to Ispahan for higher studies. From Ispahan he went to Mesopotamia to receive his final instructions under the great man of the time, Haji Mirza Md. Hassan Sherazi, the chief of the learned men of the Shiah sect who become famous later on in connection with the question of the Tobacco monopoly in Persia. Completing his studies he turned his attention to politics and to the amelioration of the condition of the Moslems. At Bundar Abbas he lived for some time interchanging views with the great Jamaluddin al-Hosaini Asad Abadial Hamadani, better known as "Afghani", and there they laid the foundation of Pan-Islamism.

He arrived in India in 1888 A. D., and travelled throughout Burma, Java and Singapore eventually settling in Calcutta. He then began to trade with Singapore.

In 1892 he established his famous journal the "Hablul Matin". As pre-arranged, on the very day the first number of the "Hablul Matin," was published in Calcutta, the first number of the "Qanoon," a Persian journal edited by the learned Jamaluddin and Prince Malcolm-Khan was published in London.

In India he had as his intimate friends Sir Syed Ahmed, Nawab Mohsn al-Mulk, Mr. Badruddin Tayabji, Mr. Justice Mahmud, Mr. Justice Karamat Hossain, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Surendranath Banerjea, Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, Mr. C. R. Das and other eminent men of the day. They always used to meet and exchange views on the political aspect of India, but being a foreigner he never took any direct part in Indian politics, lest by doing so he should incur the displeasure of the British Government and be compelled to leave this country.

Those who are acquainted with the "Hablul Matin" will readily admit that the only fault with which this paper can be charged is "patriotism." This will be evident on the perusal of a copy of the letter written by the Government of Bengal to the Editor on the 21st. May 1910 and the Editor's reply. There are numerous documents which when published will bear proof to the services rendered by the "Hablul Matin" to the British Government and the injustice of the treatment with which these services have been requited.

SERVICES TO BRITISH GOVT.

During the great War the British Government through the Foreign Secretary, Government of India, in numerous letters to the exacting Foreign Minister and then the Persian Consul-General, Sir Dawood Khan, acknowledged the services which the Editor of the "Hablul Matin" had rendered to the British Government, regarding British relations with Persia. But only a few months after the Government of India sent a letter asking the Editor either to publish the "Hablul Matin" on certain terms and conditions or to stop the paper temporarily. The terms and conditions were so impossible that the Editor was obliged to discontinue the paper. He informed the Government of India of this and of his desire to return to Persia. But the Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch, C.I.D., informed him that the Government could not allow him to leave India, and the next day the Deputy Commissioner also informed the Editor that the Secretary of State had ordered him not to leave Calcutta without the permissoon of the India Office. After three months of correspondence, and after the editor had incurred a loss of several thousands of rupees permission was granted him to leave India, but in the meantime owing to certain legal difficulties he was unable to do so.

By the temporary stoppage of the paper, the "Hablul Matin" Co. Ltd., had to go into liquidation, and the Company suffered loss of more than 2 lakhs of rupees.

THREAT OF DEPORTATION.

This year he received a letter dated 6th. January from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in which it was stated:—

Sir,

"On account of the mischievous tone of the paper and the falsity of its implications, the Government of India are now considering whether you should not be deported under Act III of 1864 in accordance with the warning already conveyed to you on the 23rd December 1924. Before taking this action the Government of India would be glad to have your explanation as to the causes of your persistent hostility and misrepresentation of British policy in Persia and also whether you have any personal grudge against his Majesty's Government or the British authorities in Persia. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to forward any explanation you desire to make at as early a date as possible.

MOIDUL ISLAM'S REPLY.

To this the Moidul Islam sent a reply in the course of which he said:—

"As I have previously stated, I have submit again that the 'Hablul Matin' has always been friendly disposed towards the British Government. The articles which have appeared in it during the last 34 years in themselves furnish the best support to this statement.

I have held, as it is still my belief that great Britain's friendship is of paramount importance to Persia, for of all Powers, it alone could render her assistance if occasion were to arise, I am also of opinion that Persia should maintain friendly relations with all foreign Governments and I have repeatedly urged this view in my articles. Above all the 'Hablul Matin' is guided by the one and only object of promoting the welfare and progress of Persia. In this aim, I am to say it is not opposed to but at one with both the British and Indian Governments.

I have read with great astonishment the sentence in your letter. "The Government of India would be glad to have your explanation as to the causes of your persistent hostility and misrepresentation of British policy in Persia, and also whether you have any personal grudge against His Majesty's Government or the British authorities in Persia." I assure you that I have never had, nor do I hope ever to have, any personal grudge, or any cause of enmity whatever against either the British Government or its officials in Persia. On the contrary I have always entertained friendship for Great Britain as also her authorities in Persia.

To my mind, the misunderstanding of the object of the "Hablul Matin" may be due to one of two causes. Either the inadequate rendering of the original Persian articles into English gives rise to misconception as to its true significance, or the difference in the points of view from which the "Hablul Matin" and the British Government regard affairs concerning Persia, makes it appear that the 'Hablul Matin' is hostile to Great Britain, whereas the end which it advocates and which great Britain pursues with respect to Persia are one and the same.

I also beg to point out that you have not indicated any particular article to which exception has been taken. If I were informed as to the article of which Government disapproved I could have avoided the repetition of similar articles in future.

IMPOSSIBLE TO CHANGE POLICY.

Further I request you to consider one more circumstance. The 'Hablul Matin' cannot after pursuing a well known policy, that of promoting the welfare of Persia, renounce this policy, in the 34th year of its life. Such an action would cause the loss of its influence throughout the Muslim world, and it would be detrimental to the interests of both Great Britain and Persia, for in case of an emergency, it would be unable to render service such as it has always rendered in the past, for instance during the Great War and on similar occasions. To this difficulty the following sentence of Sir A. H. Grant, formerly Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, written in a letter to Sir Davood Khan then Consul General for Persia and at present Minister for Foreign Affairs in Persia, dated 10th. March, 1916 bears ample testimony. "I fully sympathise with the Editor's difficulties and realise that it is almost impossible to steer a safe course between offence to Great Britain and her allies on the one hand, and a complete loss of influence with Persian readers on the other."

Finally I beg to state, that although I do not hold myself in any way at fault, I shall as in the past submit without agitation, to whatever order that Government may be pleased to pass against me."

JOURNALIST'S DUTY.

In the course of a further communication addressed to the Bengal Government on 1st. July 1926, the Moidul Islam said:—

"Every respectable journal has a particular policy which it is bound to follow unswervingly and at all times. Owing to inability to alter its policy the Directors of the Hablul Matin Ltd., during the Great War temporarily stopped the publication of the paper, when requested by Government to publish the paper under certain conditions and thereby the Company liquidated and suffered a heavy loss of about Two Lacs of Rupees.

It is almost 34 years that the 'Hablul Matin' has pursued one policy and purpose namely the promotion of the welfare of Persia and of the interests of Islam. It has never been actuated by any grudge or enmity towards any nation.

The object which I purpose has been the goal and ideal of my life from which I have never deviated. I am sure that as previously I was not compelled to renounce my object similarly on the occasion I will not be compelled to do so.

It is alleged that I have some grudge or hostility against the British Government and her authorities. I beg to state that I have never entertained hostile feelings towards the British Government who I consider a Champion of Persian Progress. On the other hand if in pursuing my aim I have been led sometimes to criticize the policy of the British Government in Persia I have done so particularly in mild language, while my criticism of the Soviet Government and other foreign powers for their actions in Persia and other Islamic countries are often very severe.

Expression of opinion does not signify hostility. In the sentences to which exceptions have been taken I have merely expressed my ideas and this cannot be construed as hostility to the British Government.

INDIVIDUALS ARE NOT THE STATE.

It is clear that an individual or a company does not represent any Government and as such criticism of such individuals or Company does not correspond to the criticism of the State to which they belong. Individuals are responsible for their own actions.

A glance through the Anglo-India and Vernacular papers will show that the attack which they make against the British Government and other foreign powers for their policy in Islamic countries are more severe than that in the 'Hablul Matin'. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise that the British Government has particularly singled it out for complaint.

I recognize that the British Government is a model constitutional Government under which the press is free and there is liberty of expression of opinion. As I have always tried in all my writings to be within the bound of the Press Act, Police Act and other Laws of the realm, I have never written anything which may be construed as injurying the prestige of the Government in any way.

As previously stated I again beg to submit that in this old age, despite infirmity and blindness, I am ready to obey any orders which the Government may be pleased to make."

It may be added that for some years past the Moidul Islam's two daughters one of whom is an M. A. of the Calcutta University and the other a B. A., have been acting as sub-editors of the paper.

DEATHBLOW TO FREEDOM.

DEPORTATION OF EDITOR OF "HABUL MATIN."

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

"The order is a deathblow to the cause of journalism, freedom of speech and independence of thought," declared speakers at to-day's meeting held to protest against the order issued by the Government of India deporting Moidul Islam Hossaini, editor of the "Habul Matin," of Calcutta.

Moidul Islam has been editing a Persian paper in Calcutta for the last forty years, and wielded powerful influence in all Islamic countries during and after the Great War. The policy pursued by the paper was in the interests of regeneration of Persia and progress of Islam. He was an exponent of pan-Islamism.

Maulana Abdur Rauf presiding on the occasion, declared that the Government's order was most injudicious and unjustifiable.

Resolutions were passed by the meeting appreciating the services rendered by Moidul Islam and the "Habul Matin," and requesting the members of the Legislative Assembly to take up the matter for discussion.—Free Press.

TRUE EDUCATION..

DR. LATIF ON NEED OF RIGHT TYPE OF WORKERS

The Andhra Muslim Educational Conference was held at Bellary on Sunday last under the presidentship of Dr. Saiyid Abdul Latif, Ph.D., Professor of English, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan). In the course of his address, Dr. Latif said that the problem of education in this country had seldom assumed the character of a serious national issue. The average educated Indian was accustomed to relegate it to the subsidiary concerns of his life. This indifference was noticeable in the Muslim community more than in any other. Dr. Latif referred to the indifference of the community towards the reforms outlined by the Calcutta University Commission and towards the newly constituted Andhra University. The leading feature of the latter University scheme was the provision for the development of the four chief vernaculars of the Andhra country, namely Telugu, Canarese, Urdu and Oriya, and of their use as media of instruction in the university stage of education. Dr. Latif pointed out some of the difficulties that were sure to arise in the actual working of the scheme. "Could you really conceive of any body of men," he asked, "fitted to guide effectively the activity of four different groups of academic bodies working through four different languages and introduce unity and uniformity in the University work? Could your University degrees bear any definite hall-mark under such conditions He continued: "The University Act seems to me a camouflage. The University will have to work through English for an indefinite period of time and work on probably no better lines than the University from whose jurisdiction the Telugu area has been snatched. Telugu, Oriya and Canarese in the opinion of some of the boldest exponents of their cause, will take at least a generation before they can be developed into satisfactory vehicles of scientific expression Till then, in spite of what the Act so easily promises, the Andhra University will be another Madras University working on a limited canvas."

The Act offered to give Urdu the opportunity of being employed as a medium of instruction. He strongly advised them to accept that generous offer. It was up to them to influence their Government to allow them to extend this operation to the higher secondary stage and thus prepare the way for employing Urdu as medium of instruction in the University stages of their education. He then dwelt on the need of a Muslim college in Andhra and expressed the hope that the same would come into existence in the near future.

RIGHT TYPE OF MEN.

Dr. Latif then said:—

Gentlemen, a college alone is not the end for which you will have to work. Our primary interest lies in what you provide within its walls. It is this aspect that should engage the serious attention of one and all interested in the welfare of the country. For it is the education which we give to our children in the centres of our learning that ultimately reacts on the national activity. During the last 100 years or about, we have been made the instruments of a system which no doubt has helped in the enlarging of our knowledge, but this knowledge has been of such a character that instead of stimulating all that is noble and of good report in the Indian life, history and culture, has done not a little to strengthen our racial, our communal, and our religious prejudices. Let me invite your thoughts to what is at present causing utmost anxiety to friends of Indian unity. Why do the Hindus and Musalmans come into perennial periodical collisions with each other? Who stimulates these outbursts? The educated or the uneducated? I do not know whether you will agree with me, but my own personal feeling in the matter is that to a large extent these dissensions are attributable to the working of the educated mind. The ignorant masses are obsessed with the simple struggles of their daily life. They have neither the necessary equipment nor the leisure to think of anything beyond. It is only the educated and particularly the educated who have no useful work on hand, or who are disappointed in life who create work for themselves by joining the ranks of self-styled leaders and excite the harmful instincts of their less favoured and uneducated brethren. It is the educated Indian who is responsible for some of our most menacing obstacles that hinder national progress. And what do you think makes the educated Indian periodically so harmful to the cause of the country except, among other things, his education and training?

"We have established universities all over the country. Have these universities seriously attempted to serve the cause of truth in the different branches of learning? There are research departments opened and material made available for investigation. There are libraries, and laboratories, some of them well equipped. Have they been utilised to unearth truth? Take, for instance the Deparment of History. Could anybody say that our research scholars, I am speaking of the very large majority, bring to bear upon their work the right scientific attitude I shall not indulge in personalities, but you take any book which is supposed to be the result of investigation carried on under the auspices of our universities, and you will invariably find that the writer is more an advocate of a particular theory or a particular stand-point rather than a student anxious to bring to light everything concerning the subject of his enquiry. In many cases, you will find a conscious suppression of facts or an over emphasis of things which have no intrinsic strength of their own. Our scholars usually rehabilitate the past of their community or race very often for the sake of idealising it, and they do that at the expense of truth. Take the research scholarship which centres round the personalities of Awrangzyb and Shivaji. Why are the Musalman scholars prone to forget the failings of the puritan Emperor, and why the Hindu scholars suppress the seamy side of the great Maharatta leader. The answer is self-evident. This wrong attitude in university work which you will see imported into the other departments of university work also renders all our labours futile. We have, as I have just pointed out, everything that one may modestly hope to have in our universities. Only, we have not the right type of men to guide the university life in the direction of truth.

TRUE EDUCATION.

Universities we may have in plentiful, teachers we may have by legion, you may have the best equipped libraries and laboratories and imposing structures to house them all, but you can never hope through these agencies, unless you have the right type of men I am speaking of, to afford to give to the country's youth that education which will introduce harmony into his life, and make him "more merciful, thoughtful, and just", education such as a revered guide and friend of mine, the late Syed Hussain Bilgrami once defined it so beautifully.

"True education should teach us to distinguish truth from falsehood and draw valid conclusions from the occurrences of daily experience; it should discipline all our faculties; it should make us acquainted with the best that has been said on the topics of importance by the wisest of former generations and fit us to bring this knowledge to bear on the practical conduct of life; it should inspire us with a burning desire to be ever moving onward, ever taking a step in advance; it should teach us to be sincere in our daily life and considerate to others; it should bring us up to exalt public good above our own, and to respect others as the most natural corollary of respecting ourselves."

LATE HON. JAGANNATH SHANKER SHET.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Under the joint auspices of the Hon. Mr. Jagannath Shankershet Punvatithi Mandal, Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Brahman Sabha, Mahajan Association, Grain Merchants' Association, Hindu Union Club, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Aryan Education Society and the Aryan Excelsior League, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday night to celebrate the anniversary of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankershet. A large number of people mostly Maharashtrians including several ladies were present. Mr. Balubhai T Desai, M.L.C. presided. Several speakers including Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor of the "Nawa Kal" and P. B. Kulkarni address the meeting on the life of the late Mr. Shankershet.

A detailed report of the function will appear in our later issue.

IN SYMPATHY WITH JAIN S.

BURRA BAZAR OBSERVES HARTAL.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The whole of Burrabazar observed a complete haratl to-day, in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce as an expression of sympathy with the Jains and protest against the decision of the Agent to the Governor-General in Western India.

Jains from all over Calcutta went to their temple in Cotton Street in the afternoon and the day was passed in quiet worship.

In the evening a meeting was held at the place of Rai Bahadur Burdwan to discuss the situation.—Free Press.

JAIN MOURNING DAY AT BHAVNAGAR

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 15.

Bhavnagar to-day observed the Jain mourning day as advised by the Ahmedabad Jain Sangh.—Free Press.

KEEPING THE SCREW TIGHT

(Continued from Previous Page.)

primary object of maintaining the stability of internal prices (see your telegram dated 8th instant). At the same time I sympathise altogether with feeling of apprehension which is hanging over market, that absence of automatic facilities for currency expansion by import of gold might lead to a stringency which might threaten fundamental economic position. While it is not feasible to remedy this defect, in existing conditions, proposals in my telegram of 10th October were directed to meeting, what it still appears to me to be, the essential danger point of present abnormal situation, and actual decision to take further powers for an increase in the fiduciary issue is, in my opinion, an important advance on the general assurance given previously.

Government have, as regards pegging upward limit of exchange, up to now advisedly refrained from establishing any absolute maximum rate and have studiously avoided implications regarding the future. If Government were now to commit itself to a maximum sterling rate any such arbitrarily fixed rate would be bound to have strong influence on the anticipations of the market as to permanent rating of the future, though here again grounds for dispute would be furnished as to whether eventual rate would be the rate as pegged in sterling or the present equivalent in gold. In either case Government would have gravely compromised their liberty of action, and in the event of a material rise in gold prices (which contingency cannot be overlooked) Government might have cause to regret any decision taken now. Moreover, Government would be exposed, having once committed itself to the pegging of upper limit, to demands that attempts should also be made to peg lower limit in the event of exchange weakening substantially hereafter. It is difficult to see without this further step that importation of funds to India will be be materially helped, as no limit can be set to possible loss on exchange on retransfer. On the other hand, any action tending to raise matter of reverses is to be deprecated until Government are prepared to use full resources in support of a permanent rate.

We have before us the fact that in many instances during recent years, in periods of fluctuating world prices, when attempts have been made to peg exchange the results has been substantial loss to countries concerned, and great inconvenience and difficulty have been caused to the trader when the peg has broken down or been removed.

My conclusion is that Government should refrain from any absolute pegging of upward limit of exchange or from appointing a Committee at present time. The arguments on which Finance Member has laid stress in the past, in particular the uncertainty of present world economic factors, have lost none of their strength. We have to reckon, apart from the uncertainty as to the gold value of sterling to which you refer, with the even greater uncertainty attached to the commodity value of gold, entailing reactions which India, like other countries, could not escape.

I should observe in this connection, in order to avoid possible misunderstanding, that under clause (b) of your telegram of 8th October you are apparently prepared to envisage provisionally the ultimate rating of the rupee with a greater degree of precision than suggests itself to me at present. The figure mentioned by you is purely arbitar and cannot be based on reliable data as the future of gold prices is still obscure. At the same time you will realise that it is no question of any particular prognosis that impels me to the view that it is premature to proceed at the moment with the idea of a Committee or to set an absolute upward limit to the rupee for time being in the manner you suggest.

I recognise that at some future date it will be desirable to constitute an authoritative body to advise as to the rating of the rupee and possibly as to other matters in connection with Indian currency and exchange.

Meanwhile, in my judgment, a prudent policy would be based on following main objectives, viz. the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of an adequate cash position, with a view to avoiding any serious departure from what may be regarded as the normal Indian monetary trend; maintenance of comparatively stable rupee prices; the regulation of remittances, with a view to the avoidance of excessive fluctuations of exchange, and the retention of a free hand by Government to take appropriate action when the time comes with a view to fixing exchange rating at point deemed most conducive to Indian interests as a whole.

It is worth observing in this connection that when the time comes for the submission of the matter to a Committee it will be well to time reference so that report may be presented before the busy season, so that action may be taken on it at period of your most promising for success, assuming conditions continue normal. Danger of submitting report towards close of active season is that the chance of making any new ratio effective may be impaired if conditions prove unfavourable in succeeding busy season.

For reasons furnished above, I must adhere to decision communicated in my telegram of 10th October, on which I should be glad if you would act. As regards increase to Rs. 100 crores of fiduciary issue, I am advised that you could act, in case of emergency, by Ordinance under section 72 of the Government of India Act. You may consider it desirable to refer in announcement to this point. It is open to you, of course also to amplify announcement by including reference to recent extensive remittances as indicating Government's desire to help market.

Later telegraphic correspondence ending with the telegram of the Secretary of State dated 19th March, 1926, will be published in to-morrow's issue of "The Chronicle."

NEW FRENCH DUTIES

LONDON, August 15.

Paris.—A new decree increases the customs duties by 30 per cent except on tobacco, newsprint and cellulose used in its manufacture, sausages and certain kinds of cheeses. Another decree authorises a duty of 45 francs per hectolitre on various mineral oils.—Reuter's Special.

COBHAM'S TRIUMPH

AUSTRALIA'S WELCOME

CROWD'S SUPERLATIVE ENTHUSIASM

LONDON, August 15.

Melbourne.—Superlative enthusiasm of 75,000 people who welcomed Mr. Allan Cobham was responsible for several minor casualties such as the fainting of women and barriers being smashed. No speeches were possible and Mr. Cobham was obliged to remain in hangar for some time till the crowd had thinned. Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Chauvel on behalf of the Commonwealth greeted Mr. Cobham.

Lord Stonehaven telegraphed his congratulations.—Reuter's Special

MINISTER OF AIR'S FELICITATIONS.

LONDON, August 15.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister for Air, has cabled his warm congratulations to Mr. Allan Cobham on his successful completion of the outward journey and trusts that it would stimulate interest in the potentialities of air transport in the Empire, furnishing as it does yet another convincing proof of pre-eminent reliability of British aircraft and British engines.—Reuter's Special.

RETURN JOURNEY ON 22ND.

Melbourne.—Mr. Cobham will leave on his return journey on 22nd August flying via Adelaide. The outward journey took 156 flying hours and encountered headwinds all the way.—Reuter.

AN ACT OF COURAGE.

LAJPAT RAI ON MALAVIYAJI'S ACTION

DELHI, Aug. 16.

Pandit Madan Mohan Maaviya's behaviour in relation to the Bengal Government, said Lala Lajpat Rai in an interview to a representative of the "Tej," deserves all praise and admiration. "I had often the painful duty of repudiating the charge of timidity against Pandit Malaviya, and I am happy he has proved to the nation, whatever may be his views in politics and communal matters, no one can charge him with lack of courage, Pandit Malaviya has proved that Civil Disobedience is neither an unconstitutional nor an exceptional remedy, and that, even in normal times, one has sometimes to disobey illegal and unjustifiable order."

Lalaji considers the objects of the new Indian National Union noble and exceptionable, though how the party will be effective he cannot yet see. If anti-communalism means anti-Hinduism or anti-Islam, then he says the Indian National Union is bound to be a failure.—Free Press.

SIMLA HINDUS PROTEST.

SIMLA, August 16.

Under the presidentship of Raja Narrendra nath, a meeting of the Hindus of Simla was held this evening at the Arya Samaj Mandir, when the following two resolutions regarding the orders of the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on Pundit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje were passed (1) this meeting of the Hindus of Simla puts on record its indignant and emphatic protest against the order of the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting the entry of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje into Calcutta and deplores the utter disregard of the feelings of 220 millions of Hindus who feel insults by the action takes against their most respected and reverred leaders. (2) this meeting appreciates and admires the moral courage shown by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Monjee by not obeying this unwise and unjustifiable order.

A number of prominent persons spoke on the occasion, admiring the action of Pundit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje in not obeying the order. Some attributed the services of the orders to the disintegrated condition of the Hindu community and exhorted the audience to bring about unity and reforms amongst the different sections of the Hindus.

A. P.

CANDIDATE FROM BELGAUM DISTRICT

Mr. K. B. Ghatage, Pleader, Chikodi, is standing as a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council, from Belgaum District.

ROMAN SINGERS.

Photo by General Supplies Agency:
A party of eminent Roman singers, on a world tour, who have concluded their performances at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night.

"AT HOME" TO SIR A. MARTEN.

A group photo taken on the occasion of the "At Home" to Chief Justice Sir A. Marten at the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday last.

LLOYD'S "THOROUGHNESS."

(Continued from page 7)

Indian Merchants' Chamber oppose it?—The capitalist class did not like it.

The work was carried out from the provincial funds?—Yes.

What was the opinion of the tax-payer in the presidency?—In those good old days nobody cared for the tax-payer except Government.

AMBITION FOR GREATER BOMBAY.

Then, what was the object of hurrying on the scheme?—Ambition for Greater Bombay—that Bombay should be improved all along. No doubt there was not sufficient room for the people to live in, as the population was increasing.

Are you in favour of completion of the work?—Yes.

What is your opinion about the manner in which the work has been carried out?—According to the reports it is neither satisfactory nor well done. I might say that it was undertaken with the initiative and driving power of H.E., the Governor (Sir George Lloyd.) However, it would be quite fair to say that if he had seen that the dredger was not working satisfactorily, I am absolutely sure that he would not have worked it for a day longer than necessary.

Proceeding, the witness said he had more faith in a good contractor than in the P. W.D., for carrying out a work of this character.

Questioned by Sir Frederick Hopkinson, the witness agreed that the people of Bombay would have liked to see the best contractors in the world take up the entire scheme and finish it in the best possible manner Had that been done, the scheme would have been nearing completion to-day, or at least would have been exposed much earlier. He did not grudge the two per cent. commission to the consulting engineers.

Questioned by Mr. S.B. Bilimoria, the witness said, he was surprised to hear that the revised estimate of Rs. 702 lakhs had not been reported to the Government of India. In the Bombay Legislative Council they were told at the initial stage of the Scheme that the Government of India had insisted upon the appointment of a special audit officer who was quite independent of the local accounts office and therefore of the local Government. He understood that it would be the duty of the special audit officer to report to the Government of India, if there was any deviation from the original estimate, because it would not be quite within his powers to pass any expenditure, which was not within the first estimate. If therefore, that special audit officer functioned, as he must have, then he must have reported to the Government of India the increase in the estimate by 100 per cent.

When the estimate was increased to 100 per cent. it was the duty of the special officer to report it to the Council. As far as the witness knew, none of the reports of this officer in regard to the increase in the expenditure ever came before the Finance Committee. Therefore, they in the Council inferred that everything was within the estimates.

Mr. Bilimoria: You have said that the public of Bombay demanded the scheme. Did they ask for the whole of 1,145 acre area?

The witness: There was an idea that the people wanted to fill up the Back Bay from Colaba to Malabar Hill.

Do you suggest that the whole scheme should be completed, or a few blocks as pointed out by the Chairman, 1, 2, and 7?—We have already spent a large sum, but I would restrict myself to block 7 if it can be economically filled up. We cannot give up Block 1 under any circumstance. We should fill up Block 2 if we could do so economically, and leave the rest for future consideration.

FIGURE FOR MOORUM FILLING.

To Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. C.W.E. Arbuthnot said he was a member of the Neilson Committee. That committee took three months to carry on its investigations As a result of their investigations they had found hat the consolidated filling worked out at 11.88 annas per cubic yard for dredging. The estimate had been adopted for Block 7. The figure for moorum was Rs. 2.14 per cubic yard.

The witness agreed that from his experience of morrum filling that the rate of Rs. 1.56 was a reasonable rate.

Asked whether he would proceed with dredge filling or substitute, moorum filling for completing the work rapidly, the witness said he did not think the work could be completed rapidly by moorum filling only

Questioned by Mr. Bilimoria, the witness said with regard to the figure Rs. 2..56 he could not say how the mistake occurred. He admitted that if mistakes of that kind occurred the calculations would be considerably upset.

The President: In the report to which you have put your signature you say that as regards the cost of moorum filling the figure of Rs. 5.79 per brass can be adhered to. Am I to take it as an assertion by you as a professional man that moorum filling can be obtained at the cost of Rs. 5.79 per brass?—That is the opinion of the Committee.

You pledge your professional opinion to the statement?—Yes.

Is the figure of Rs. 1.56 per cubic yard a figure which in your opinion would have to be spent to provide moorum for the whole area?—Subject to the correction of the figure Rs. 2.14., on similar

Subject to that, you say that the reclamation area could be filled with moorum at Rs. 1.56 per cubic yard?—I have not said that I consider that the entire area could be filled that way.

Do you consider that the entire area could be filled at the rate of Rs. 1.56 per cubic yard?—I cannot say.

My suggestion is that your Committee took the figures of the Development Directorate, and have been working on them?—Yes.

The President: Just in the same way as Sir George Buchanan took Mr. Kidd's borings for his estimates. Now, I want to know whether you went to Kandivli for the purpose of this report?—No.

Mr. O'Rorke has said that at the present moment as regards moorum Kandivli has been more or less worked out. Do you know that?—No.

It is a most important thing to know?—Yes.

There is another fact which your Committee overlooked. Did it assume that the whole of the moorum would come from Kandivli?—Yes.

Did anybody ask Mr. O'Rorke whether there was any stuff to be made available?—So far as I understand from the Chief Engineer, and not from Mr. O'Rorke that material was available.

Did Mr. Elgee ever put that into writing?—I do not think it is in writing

Were these considerations ever present before your Committee when you arrived at the rate of Rs. 1.56?—So far as I know, they were not.

If what Mr. O'Rorke says is right then the report of your Committee as regards moorum is valueless—The rate can certainly be revised.

FAILURE OF "KALU."

When the Committee met after lunch Mr James Ker, Chief Engineer of the "Kalu" said he was on that ship since March 1923 She was working since November of the same year, and was doing the work she was expected to do. He had experience of suction dredging since the last 18 years ago at Chittagong, etc. "Kalu" was his first experience of a cutter dredger. He did not know what was the nature of the bed of the sea in Back Bay and how much clay and silt was there. He had to work at a disadvantage owing to the shallowness of water. It was not a business proposition to run the "Kalu" which had cost about £100,000 and then run her in again and work her for some hours as they had to do now. It took them one whole season to make a hole for "Kalu" to find flotation for her, as the surface was very hard. The working of the machinery of "Kalu" had given him satisfaction, and he had no fault to find with her. He did not know that her guaranteed output was between 2,000 to 1,500 cubic yards per hour, and that the actual output was 384 cubic yards, which was certainly very poor. A surface of 9 feet of clay in depth was not sufficient for economical working. He could not say to what was the failure of the "Kalu" due, except to the bad surface.

To Sir M. Visweswaraya:

His place was near the engine, and he could not say whether the machine was dredging merely water or silt and water.

BUST OF NANA SHANKER SHET

The unveiling ceremony of the bust of the late Nana Shanker Shet, the first Hindu member of the Bombay Legislative Council, was performed on Sunday night at Sonapur. The bust has been made by sculptors Kashinath Laximan Chewoolkar and Narayan Pillaji Naik.

The dredger was as good now as it was formerly. He did not see any difficulty in working three shifts, and not many changes would be required for the purpose.

To Sir Frederick Hopkinson:

Their present coal had given them much trouble and they wasted about three hours a day on 18 hours working. He had complained about the poor quality of the coal to the Chief Engineer but he was asked to "carry on."

Dr. N.H. E. Sukhia was then examined. In reply to Chairman:

The question of Reclamation was considered by a Committee in 1913 and that Committee's recommendations were embodied in the Committee's report.

The Chairman read out extracts from that statement and the witness said he was still of the same opinion now. He was a representative of the Bombay Corporation on the Advisory Committee and on June 20, 1921, he had brought forward a proposition that either the Scheme should be wound up or postponed for five years. The Chairman of that Committee then told him that it was a question which could not be usefully discussed by the Advisory Committee, as the Committee could only advise upon work already commenced by the Government and not discuss questions of policy what might have the effect of reverting the decision of Government. He thought the Scheme should be gone through, from the business as well as the health point of view. He thought if the blocks were not filled in the water there would "deteriorate."

At present there is a gap of 1,850 feet through which the tide comes?—But that did not put the water into the blocks.

Your view is that Bombay having embarked upon the Scheme it should be carried through?—Yes.

To Sir M. Visweswaraya:

The price of land in the neighbourhood was about Rs. 100 per sq. yard. The whole reclaimed area could be sold at about Rs 50-65 per sq. yard. He did not mind the cost from the public point of view, as the health point was more important.

Why did you not sign both the reports?—Because at that time I was in doubt but after the statements of Sir Lawless Hepper and Mr. Manu Subedar I said that the Scheme should be carried through, I would have signed the majority report.

To Mr. S.B. Billimoria:

He appeared now in his personal capacity to give evidence, and not in a representive capacity.

You have signed the interim report of the Advisory Committee dated, February 17, 1925. Who supplied you with the information, data and figures in connection with the report?—Sir Lawless Hepper.

Relying on that information and figures you signed the report?—Yes, and on my information also.

Do you know that the original estimate was 367 lakhs?—Yes.

And that it was subsequently raised to 5 then to 7 and now it was 11 crores?—Yes.

And you know that in some of these figures is included interest and sinking fund?—Yes.

DON'T CARE FOR LOSS.

As a businessman when a business is undertaken and capital is invested, if you don't get any interest after a certain number of years, you calculate your interest to see whether the undertaking is profitable or not?—I don't care whether there is profit or not. I only care for the health of the citizens.

And looking at this you would not care if the city of Bombay loses several crores?—No.

Even if the estimates are wrong you would insist upon the reclamation?—Public health must be the first consideration.

And after the reclamation you think that the health of the city will improve?—Yes, there will be a large sea area.

Do you mean to say that after the reclamation, lot of land should be left as open space?—I might say that after the Scheme is finished there will be lot of sea breeze coming and it will benefit the people.

Do you mean to say that people living behind do not get sea-breeze now?—I mean people can't get over there owing to the sea being there.

Do you mean to say that the people living behind now don't get the sea-breeze?—The people can't go there owing to the sea-water there.

There would be no stagnant water there when the Scheme was finished and no matter what was the cost he would complete the Scheme—even if there were tremendous losses of crores of rupees.

You don't look at the Scheme from the business point of view?—That also comes, for it will fetch a profitable price per square yard.

Do you think there is an immediate demand for the land at Rs. 50|65?—I know of a gentleman who wanted to build a fire-temple there.

How much land did he want for the fire-temple?—He wanted several acres.

Where is that gentleman now?—He is dead.

You were on the sick-bed for a long time and you are not a public man now?—I was on the sick-bed, but I am still a public man.

You are not on the Municipal Corporation?—No.

Do you make public speeches?—No, but I am going to make one very shortly.

He had seen the dredgers working at Colaba and he thought they were working satisfactorily.

You heard the sound of working all-right, I suppose, and you did not care to know the output?—No.

Are you an engineer?—I am a common-sense man.

Sir Frederick: Take my advice and never become one. (Laughter.)

Mr. William Spiers, Assistant Dredging Master, Sir George Lloyd then gave his evidence. He described the unsatisfactory output to the want of dredging material in the Back Bay.

Mr. S. Merrett, Assistant Dredging Master on the same ship, gave similar evidence.

To-day the Committee will further examine Mr. Elgee, the Chief Engineer and on Wednesday morning Sir D.M. Petit on behalf of the Presidency Association, and Mr. C.N. Wadia in the afternoon on behalf of the Mill-Owners' Association.

GANDHIJI'S TRIAL.

INTEREST OF FRENCH BARRISTERS.

Mr. K. M. Panikkar writes from Paris to "The Hindu":

Ever since Mr. Polak at my request, announced in "The Indian Daily Mail" of Bombay that the "process against Mahatma Gandhi" had been selected as the subject for the annual allocution at the opening of the French Courts, I have been receiving letters from all parts of India asking for more detailed information. The following details may therefore be of great interest.

It was at the beginning of March that Mlle. Veillier, who is the second Secretary of the order of Barristers—an official body which controls the profession of law in France approached me through some friends to meet her for a friendly discussion concerning India. When the meeting between us was arranged, she informed me that as the Secretary of the order of Barristers, it was her duty to deliver an address to the provincial and metropolitan bar of France in the presence of the President of the Republic and other high dignitaries. She asked me whether it would be possible to get the necessary material for the study of the trial of Mr. Gandhi, which she wanted to choose as the subject of her speech. At that time, she only knew the name of Mr. Gandhi and the fact that he was senteneed legally to 6 years' imprisonment. She asked me to describe to her the outlines of the case and when this was done, she took up the subject with enthusiasm and declared that as a conflict between law and morals, fought around a challenging and great personality, it would have special value for lawyers.

A CONSERVATIVE BODY.

Though it was agreed that she should press for the acceptance of this subject, it was not at all certain that the Council of the order would accept it. The Council is an extremely conservative body consisting of the most eminent barristers in France including M. Poincare the ex-President. As the subject was likely to offend the susceptibilities of the British Judiciary, a representative of which is attending the function this year Mlle. Veillier already warned me against optimism. When I went back to London she wrote asking for a list of books on India in general and on the Gandhi movement in particular. It is when I went to Mr. Polak in connection with these books that I mentioned to him these facts and he asked me whether he could send it to "The Indian Daily Mail." A few days later I heard from Mlle. Veillier that some of the prominent members were hostile to her subject, but that at the monthly meeting in June she would press the matter and get it through. I returned to Paris two days before the meeting and she informed me on the 'phone that M. Poincare was quite in favour of the subject and the President of the Bar—the vatonnier as he is called, was also for it but that a stiff fight was expected as five of the other members of the the total of 12 were unfavourable. The subject however was not passed at the June meeting, because when the President found that there was no opposition, he postponed discussion rather than put the subject to vote. When this news was 'phoned to Mlle. Veillier, I was with her at dinner at her house and we saw up the whole affair as lost. But she picked up courage immediately and got into communication with M. Poincare with whose powerful help she set about canvassing the members who were known to be hostile to the subject. This time she was successful; and at the meeting on the 15th of July, the subject was accepted—but with a reservation. The Council of the order suggested another name "Le proces de Gandhi" which was the original name suggested looked too political and sensational for them. Mlle. Veillier has agreed to change it and name her subject.—The conflict between law and morals as illustrated in the trial of Gandhi.

The discourse itself is to take place in December. The text will then be published as an official document by the judicial department. Mlle. Veillier who has collected quite a library of books on India hopes however to publish a short volume about the national movement in India as a result of her studies which now ranges from Vedanta to Indian law. I have been working off and on with her, and we have arranged to meet early in September in Brittany to go through the whole subject together.

The matter has already attracted great attention in French legal and political circles. There is such widespread interest in the personality of Mr. Gandhi that everywhere one goes, the question asked is the same: "How is Mr. Gandhi now?" When it came to be known that Mlle. Veillier had chosen this subject the daily newspapers were anxious to know the details and reporters in search for copy thought that they had hit upon an excellent subject. But professional etiquette is very strict in France and even the suggestion of publicity would be sufficient to disbar a practitioner. So Mlle. Veillier has so far been altogether silent and gave me permission to communicate the matter to the Indian press only because I was associated with all during the fight to get the subject accepted.

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THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

INDIAN LABOUR

ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

(BY SAGITTARIUS.)

India is now-a-days being looked at as a country of "coolies". The recent notification from the Government of Brazil is a fresh example. It is the object of this article to deal with the Labour problem and to trace the origin and growth of this institution..

The two fighting forces in the present society are:—(i) the capitalist and (ii) the labourer. The first class is selfish, illiberal and is getting unpopular day by day. This class is already in possession of a good fortune; while the other class is also selfish, but is moreover bold, self-relying and always outnumbering the opponent. This class has to make fortune.

The standing antagonism of the constituents of society is certainly harmful to the general welfare; so also this fight of both these forces has been looked upon as an evil. The present coal deadlock in England provides a good example of how dreadful the fight between capital and labour is to the country.

To us Indians, the labour movement is an imported form of union. We had many industries in the past and we used to export many articles to the European countries. But the speciality was that there never was a big factory to exact work from the workers. All the skilled workers worked for themselves in their huts. That was a period of cottage industry. Capitalists—they were there, as they are every where needed. They simply provided capital and in return demanded a certain rate of interest. As a matter of fact they never came in close contact with the workers—as they do now. Naturally, their attention was restricted to the regular receipt of interests and no more. The workers were free to work for themselves in a manner and at a time suitable to themselves.

The introduction of European capitalism or the modern methods of industries, changed the relation between these two parties. The capitalist looks on the worker as a *machine* out of which he has to exact as *much* work as possible by giving the labourers as little as possible by way of wages. The screw of factory discipline restricting the hours of attendance, holds the worker fast to the capitalist. This change in the method of working our industries, or the change in the relation of the capitalist and the labourer has sown the seed of the present labour movement in this country. With this change, it is plain, that the labourer became more dependent on the capitalist than what he formerly was; to say the same thing in other words, labourer was at the mercy of the capitalist.

LOST LIBERTY.

The capitalist, now under the imported systems, not only provided the capital but in addition supervised the labour and valued it to suit—not the need of the workers but—the luxuries of his own. Thus, the workers lost the liberty of work and they were put under restrictions to which they never had been accustomed and which were quite contrary to their inherited ways of working. The growing oppression of the capitalist made them feel their sad lot unbearable and further they could contrast their own poverty with the luxurious life of the capitalists who made money out of the lives of these workers.

This last point made a deep wound on the their minds. It was plainly seen that a very few people, who were born rich and who exercised full authority over the workers without actually undergoing any manly labour, could lead a life of happiwhile the actual workers, engaged in trying muscular work, could hardly live from hand to mouth. Such an unequality—divergent as the poles—between two classes of society, one consisting of a very few members while the other of an overwhelming majority over the first, was sure to make its way to destroy the big gap and the oft arising trouble between the capitalists on one hand and the workers on the other, are a natural outcome of this feeling.

EXOTICS.

The modern capitalism as it is often times called, has been purely of an imported type in India. So also the labour movement. In copying the examples of nations that now lead, we have, it will be seen, copied the models blindly. The drawbacks too have been imitated and thus we are reaping the fruit of imitation without any discrimination. As yet, these two institutions that have grown out of one stem, are here in infancy. A glance at the history of those countries who have marched ahead in the respect of these two movements will show us England and Russia as the two extremes of the same bar. The present coal crisis in England may be said to be fruit of the Capitalist endeavour while Russia affords an example where labour government rules supreme. These two extremes, we have to avoid. If a proper investigation is not made now, when the movement is not yet ripe, it would be very difficult indeed to effect any measures however useful they might be, to control the growing tensions.

As it is, we are following in the footsteps of the European or American movement. They have clever and able politicians who have made it a life-study of these problems and they are sure to find out a remedy. But we Indians, placed in quite a different parts of the globe and bred under an altogether different state of mental attitude, cannot accept those views in toto. We must think for ourselves to suit our own conditions.

The increase of cotton and jute mills and the growth of railway workshops, mines and other industries all over the country have given this question an importance. The capitalists are increasing and still more outnumbering is the figure of the working classes. This couple of interdependent classes is no doubt necessary for the growth of the country, but the only ideal condition is that they should work smoothly together and we shall see how to achieve this goal.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN LABOUR.

The social habits and customs the religious beliefs, and climatic conditions too, play an important part in the formation of minds of a people. The labour organiser has thus to study 'psychology" to be able to do his duty well. Human nature is doubtless everywhere the same: but every country has its special characteristics and our Indian labour—utterly ignorant as it is, has got its specialities which perhaps no other country in the world has. That is why it is said that the Indian Labour problem is quite different from all others.

The first and the foremost feeling of the Indian labourer is the godlike reverence and respect to the real master or owner. The extreme loyalty shown by citizen to the despotic rulers and the full faith with which Indian wives worship their vicious husbands, even, are the best traces of this trait of mind. Perhaps it is the want of discretion among them; it may verge on the border of a defect; but its presence cannot be denied. Under the new imported methods of work, a machinery of servants—and no real master—is set up and the workers become fully aware of the fact that they are working under servants of the servants of servants! The only difference between the superiors and themselves is of degree and no more.

WANT OF DISCIPLINE.

As will be observed, Indian workers never before worked under the 'factory system.' They worked by themselves and independently. So strict discipline in attendance and regularity is quite contrary to their habits which have been firm in their bones! That is why it is difficult to control them. Being ignorant, they do not realise the necessity of accommodating themselves to the changed circumstances.

NO APPRECIATION OF MERITS.

In former days the best piece of workmanship could be presented to the chief or to the ruler who fully appreciated the merits and rewarded them. The masters too frequently visited the workmen and rewarded the merits which factor is important in the management of the labouring class. This practice kept up a spirit for good work amongst them. Now the appreciation or reward is not in the hands of any of the servants and if it is, they care little to use their right. On the otherhand, every (servant) officer has the right to punish for any defect or drawback. The uneducated workers take a dislike for this. They rightly argue with their scant knowledge that those who punishment also reward. But the matters are not so. Punishment is the work of everysuperior staff; but not so the reward. Thus, hatred, envy and malice rise in the minds of the labouring class. They do not know any constitution at all and they therefore blame the particular officers.

SERVANT MINDS.

Most of the workers will be found to be good servants They simply require to be "caressed" kindly The faith with which workers honour a really good officer, is the inborn quality of an Indian. The workers are often times compared to dumb, harmless sheep. They only need a good and kind guide—the shepherd. If he treats them kindly, with affection, showing heartfelt regards towards them, they will worship him like a monarch. They will be ready to die for him. But instead, if any one tries to rule them by fear, woe to him! They would be burning in their hearts for revenge, although for a time, such a rule seems to be most effective. The authority that is based on fear is no authority at all.

IRRESPONSIVE NATURE.

Ignorance is at the root of so many defects of the Indian labour. They do not realise the responsibility of any work or ever their duty. This draw back is equally prominent among the educated class too. Why should we blame the ignorant ones then? Skill, our workers do lack it. The skill which is inborn is of a different type while the handling of imported machinery requires another kind of skill. They have to be trained in the work suitable for them. The workers are "flickering" they do not stick up to one master. They are not efficient in working; they are irregular in attendance, and such other complaints against them are not few. They have been simply noted down for the present. In the next article, the writer proposes to offer practical solutions to these problems and difficulties.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

ABSENTEEISM IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The statistics regarding absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency are compiled from monthly returns sent in by mills in various centres of the Presidency. For the month of June 1926 out of 148 mills reported as working in the Presidency, 108 or 72.97 per cent. submitted returns regarding the state of employment. The average absenteeism in the whole Industry amounted to 9.28 per cent.

In Bombay City, out of 80 Textile mills which were working in June 1926, 72 or 90 per cent. furnished returns. A large majority of the mill which supplied information reported that the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The statistics show that the average absenteeism in the Textile mills in Bombay City amounted to 11.13 per cent. as against 14.1 per cent. during the previous month.

In Ahmedabad, out of 57 mills that were working during the month of June, 28 or 49.12 per cent sent in returns. The supply of labour was reported as adequate but absenteeism increased slightly from 2.3 per cent. during the previous month to 2.54 per cent. during the month under review.

Out of 6 cotton mills in Sholapur five mills furnished returns. The supply of labour did not fall short of the demand. Average absenteeism decreased from 17.1 per cent. during the previous month to 15.5 per cent.

In Broach, all the three mills that were working in June supplied information. The labour supply was reported equal to the demand. Absenteeism declined from 8.5 per cent. in May to 7.36 per cent. in June.

Taking the Industry as a whole, the supply of labour was adequate in all the centres studied, whilst absenteeism decreased in all centres except Ahmedabad.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative Engineering workshops was 12.48 per cent. during the previous month. On the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate there was no shortage of either skilled or ordinary labour. The percentage of average absenteeism during the month of June was 5—the same as in the previous month. It was reported that there was no absenteeism in the Mechanical and Materials Division of the Bombay Development Workshop during the month under review. In the Bombay Port Trust Docks the supply of labour was equal to the demand. Average absenteeism was 11.72 per cent. The Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust, however showed an average absenteeism of 8.9 per cent.

In the Karachi Port Trust both skilled and ordinary labour was available in plenty, and on an average only 6.4 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during June. As compared with the previous month, there was a decline in absenteeism during the month under review.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN QUARTERMASTERS.

ELIMINATION OF INTERMEDIARIES DEMANDED.

"Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, called attention in a recent number to an appeal by the Indian quartermasters setting out the following claims:

Engagement: The engagement of quartermasters should be affected, not through the intermediary, of brokers or "serangs," but by consultation with the official Seamen's Recruiting Bureau and with the Quartermasters' Union.

Unemployment: More quartermasters being available than required, those who have been serving in the same ship continuously for more than a year, and those who return to port after six months, should be discharged (unemployment allowance being granted under an insurance system) in order to give a chance to others who have been out of employment for a long time.

Hours of work: The hours of duty of quartermasters should be reduced from 12 hours a day, with intervals every four hours to 8 hours a day; or, alternately, four of the present 12 hours of duty should be paid for as overtime. Holidays should be given on religious festivals and on Sundays, and a half-holiday on Saturdays.

Number of Quartermasters per Ship: That, in order to make the reduction of hours practicable, there should be 6 quartermasters in place of 4 in each ship.

Accommodation: That wheel-houses should be provided in all ships, for the protection of quartermasters against rain, sun and wind; and that seperate cabins, removed from the Lascars' quarters, should be provided for quartermasters, in order that they may enjoy proper rest.

Duties: That, in order to avoid cases of quartermasters being required to do work properly allotted to Lascars, or to work during their hours of leisure, there should be a precise definition of the duties of quartermasters.

Registration: That the Government should lose no further time in establishing a Seamen's Employment Bureau, one of the main functions of which would be the maintenance of a general register of seamen of each rating, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Seamen's Recruiting Committee of 1922, the object of which was to consider the possibility of reforms in the methods of recruiting seamen in Indian ports.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

The British Trades Union Congress has issued its preliminary agenda for the Trades Union Congress which will be held at Bournemouth from September 6th onwards. It is a significant fact that no fewer than 9 resolutions deal with the question of the powers of the General Council, and that only one of these advocates retrograde policy in respect of the powers of the Council. (This motion, introduced by the Plasterers' Union, proposes that a ballot of the unions should be taken before any general strike is called). The remaining eight all tend to strengthen the hands of the General Council in future conflicts. The Amalgamated Engineering Union, for instance, urges that powers be given to the General Council "to call for a gradual, partial or complete stoppage of work by all or any part of the affiliated organisations." It is evident, therefore, that, far from being repentant, the unions are thinking only how they may fight better next time.

In the meantime, the "Die-Hards" are steadily continuing their propaganda in favour of the curtailment of the rights and privileges of trade unions.—(I.F.T.U.)

CHILD WELFARE IN NEW YORK.

Over eighty million dollars a year are spent in New York City for welfare work. Such is the estimate of the Welfare Council, as described in the "New York Times" for June 6th. Of this amount 30,000,000 dollars comes from taxation, and the other 50,000,000 dollars from private donors. Every kind of agency for the relief of suffering is included under the survey of the Welfare Council. There are 247 organizations in the field of Child Welfare 342 agencies are concerned with family welfare; 234 agencies provide hospital care, medical preventive work and mental hygiene, and there are 262 societies devoted to educational and neighbourhood activities. The work has been carefully organized to do away with the great amount of duplication which formerly characterized charitable work in the great city.

ENSLAVEMENT OF ITALIAN WORKERS

Fascist anti-Labour legislation is already beginning to be operative. In Milan a worker in the electricity works has been condemned to 6 years' imprisonment and a fine of 500 lire, because he tried to stir up a number of workers to resist the lengthening of the working day to nine. In Messandria 7 working women were condemned to imprisonment ranging from 8 to 10 months because they had organised a strike in a jute factory. Similar news comes from other parts. Convincing proof of the truth of Mussolini's words that the Italian workers are quite willing to obey his orders and work one or even two hours longer!—(I.F.T.U.).

CASE AGAINST "FORWARD"

DEFENCE PLEA OF LEGITIMATE COMMENTS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

When the case against the Editor of the "Forward" on a charge of sedition was called on for hearing to-day, Mr. S. C. Bose, counsel for the Defence, made his submission to the Court on the question whether or not a charge should be framed against the accused. He argued that the Public Prosecutor had not pointed out any offending word in the article which would come under the purview of Section 124A Indian Penal Code. He also contended that the whole article was nothing but a criticism of the action or inaction of Lord Lytton and Sir Hugh Stephenson with regard to the deplorable state of affairs at Pabna. The Editor of a respectable paper like the "Forward" was certainly within his rights when he passed criticisms on the attitude of Lord Lytton and Sir Hugh Stephenson. Mr. Bose added that the Editor would be failing in his duty if he did not make such legitimate comments. Finally he produced a copy of the judgment of Mr. Justice Rankin in the recent case against the "Forward" setting aside the sentence passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate upon its former Editor under Section 103 Criminal Procedure Code and counsel added that he really adopted the observation of Mr. Justice Rankin as part of his argument. Mr. Bose submitted that an Editor was entitled to fair criticism if only he took care that he did not thereby hold up the Government to hatred and contempt.

The public Prosecutor, Rai Taraknath Sadhu Bahadur, said in reply that although he did not point out any offending words in the article he maintained that the whole of it was seditious. The attack made in the article could not be looked upon as a mere personal attack on Lord Lytton and Sir Hugh Stephenson for any attack made on any agents or officials through whom Government was carried on was an attack on Government itself.

Orders as to the framing of a charge will be passed on Tuesday.—A. P.

RAJ RAJESWARI PROCESSION CASE.

DY. COMMISSIONER EXAMINED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Haji Alla Buksh and three others on charges of obstruction in connection with the Raj Rajeswari procession on July 15th. Mr. H. C. Hunt, Deputy Commissioner, North District, was examined to-day and said that a license had been granted by the Commissioner of Police in regard to the procession, allowing it to proceed with music by a route which was specified. When the procession approached the Dina Meahs Mosque the first accused went up and asked for the music to be stopped, and on meeting with a refusal he beckoned and about twenty other Mohammedans arrived and blocked the street. The witness pushed some of them inside the mosque. Brickbats were thrown at those in the procession from side lanes as well as from the Mosque.

The hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

HON. MR. JADHAV AT OGALE GLASS WORKS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAD, Aug. 13.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education and Industries, paid a visit to the Ogale Glass Works Ltd., this afternoon. He was much pleased and interested to see the different processes in the manufacture of the "Prabhakar Hand Lamps," which are manufactured at the Ogale Works. He expressed satisfaction at the methods of manufacturing employed and the excellent management. He left for Karad in the evening.

The Botad-Dhanduka-Ahmedabad railway service has resumed normal running from August 11.—Free Press.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

A MADRAS GRIEVANCE.

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

Several important matters affecting railway administration and the interests of the travelling public were discussed at the last meeting of the South Indian Railway Advisory Committee. The question of passengers travelling without tickets was put down on the agenda but owing to the absence of many members a note on the subject was furnished to each member for discussion at the next morning. It was brought out in the note that the approximate number of passengers detected travelling without tickets on the South Indion Railway amounted to 50,000 per half year and the fares and penalties collected from them amounted to Rs. 62,000, that the number of such passengers prosecuted in the half year was 871 and the number punished was 790 and that in the suburban area alone the number of cases detected was 4,753 in nine months and the amounts collected Rs. 6,027. The special measures taken by the railway such as the appointment of extra ticket checking staff, the provision of additional booking facilities and the improvements in station fencing were detailed in the note.—A. P.

TWO PAPERS FOR GURKHAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, Aug. 14.

Thakur Chandan Singh has declared himself as the editor of a weekly entitled the "Himalayan Times." Thakur Saheb's extensive experience of public life promises a bright future for the weekly. It is understood that another weekly in Nepalee language named the "Gurkha Sansar," which shall be the official organ of the Gurkha League will also appear soon, and will be edited by Thakur Chandan Singh, the joint President of the Gurkha League.

DARING DACOITY IN SUKKUR.

CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD IN A PURSUIT.

HYDERABAD (SIND) Aug. 16.

A very daring dacoity took place a few days back in Sukkur District. About twelve dacoits armed with guns, are reported to have entered the village of Kartiehar and forcibly taken away and ornaments from the village. In the meantime, villager sought help from some Baluchis, but the dacoits had left by the time the Baluchis reached on the spot. Immediately pursuit was made and the dacoits were overtaken. A free fight ensued between the two parties, and as a result of it one police constable who was a member of the pursuing party was shot dead and two Baluchis were wounded. So far it is not known whether any arrests have been effected.—Free Press.

BREACHES ON MANDALAY LINE.

ALL THROUGH TRAINS CANCELLED.

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

Owing to floods and breaches on the Mandalay line all through trains from Rangoon have been cancelled to day. Water is still rising and it is not possible to say at present when through communication is likely to be restored. Booking of passengers and goods beyond Pegu in the up direction and Pyaumtaz in the down direction has been stopped.—A. P.

EIGHTEEN GAMBLERS CONVICTED

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

The Magestrate passed orders to-day in the case under the Cambling Act against eighteen accused who had been arrested at the Postal Employees Club and charged with playing cards for money. All the accused who is the Secretary of the Club accused were convicted and fined. The first was fined twenty-five rupees and the others ten rupees each. An appeal will probably be lodged on Monday.—A.P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

DR. HARDIKAR'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

A meeting of those interested in the National Volunteer movement was held at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, on Friday, last. Dr. N. S. Hardiker, General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal presided.

In the course of his address, Dr. Hardiker observed that the idea underlying the Dal was to restore manliness and self-help to the youth of India Without these qualities, it was difficult to obtain Swaraj.

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

Dr. Hardiker pointed out the difference between the Scout movement and the Volunteer movement. The former was a foreign movement, whilst the latter was a national one. The Scout movement was non-military. The Dal aimed at creating a peaceful national army and work for the liberalisation of the country. Government was supporting the Scout movement. The Dal movement was a people's movement, and should appeal strongly to the young men of the country. The speaker observed that mere development of physical force was not the "summum bonum" what was more important was to generate the resisting power and the courage to stand in front of danger without flinching.

The Dal submitted to the country a course of training suited to its necessities and brought it to the door of every citizen. His motto was "Let every man in India be a man and answer a man like a man."

He also impressed upon his audience the value of organisation and the power of collective movements.

There was no scope of party politics within the Dal. He appealed to all present to enrol themselves as members of the Dal. He was told that there were over twenty Volunteer Corps in Bombay. Let them all combine under the auspices of the Hindustani Seva Dal, placing the cause of India first, and all communal considerations afterwards.

In order to encourage the plantation of trees H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan has issued orders informing that those who will grow fruit trees on their land in the city or in the out kirts, on waste lands or on the banks of tanks, will have all rights of ownership over them and those who grow and maintain for 5 years such trees as peepul, banyan, nimb tree etc., will be remunerated at Rs. 10 per each tree grown by them.—Free Press.

A BARODA PORT.

TO RECEIVE FIRST THROUGH STEAMER.

OKHA, Aug. 15.

The Director of Commerce and Industry, Baroda State, had been here for making proper arrangements to receive the first through steamer from Java carrying sugar bags. The State will, it is stated, get about 4 lakhs of rupees as custom dues on the cargo.—Free Press.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO YERAVDA

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the Yeravda Central Prison on the 2nd instant. It is seldom, if ever, a Viceroy had visited this prison. To the eastern mind the event is unique and remarkable as the visit of the King-Emperor himself, whose august representative the Viceroy is. Such an occasion the Indians expect, would it be memorialised by the award of a title of honour to the Head of the Prison, and the grant of some additional remission—say a month per annum to casuals—to the body of prisoners. The effect of such grants of grace would be

(1) a momento of the kindly visit of the Viceroy.

(2) addition to the popularity of the Viceroy and the Government, and

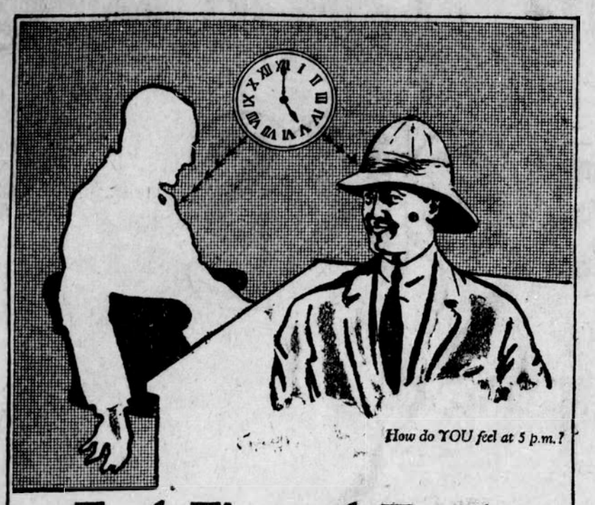
(3) last, but not the least, a very considerable saving of expenditure to Government.

A month's remission per year of the term of imprisonment for the prisoners would mean a saving of over a lakh of rupees per annum.

Will the powers please look into this? God grant that they will.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. V.

The Zala Vedanta prize of the Bombay University has been awarded this year to Mr. Pratapraj Modi M.A, Sanskrit Professor of the Samaldas College Bhavnagar—Free Press.



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The Test *(from report in "Medical Echo," Jan. 1925.)*

Groups of healthy people were tested after 6 hours' work. Their fatigue was measured and it could be proved that only 14% of their normal vitality was left. When they had used Sanatogen for a fortnight their fatigue was measured again after the same work and, notwithstanding the strenuous work, they still had 80% of their normal vitality left. **They were still fit and fresh where formerly they were tired.**

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CRIMES IN BURMA.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO CAUSES

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

The Burma Government has issued a resolution reviewing the crime position in Burma during the first six months of 1926. In the autumn of 1925, the Government concerted several measures to reduce serious crime in Burma. These were put into operation about the middle of November, and included the increase of the magistracy, the appointment of extra police officers, the strengthening of the police force in certain areas, the organisation of patrols and the provision of additional funds for rewards. The attention of the executive officers was drawn to the urgent necessity of touring and special arrangements were made to relieve officers of their routine duties. In murders Burma has a bad record as compared with other provinces. Its percentage of increase in 1923-24 as compared with 1913-14, was sixty, while in none of the other four provinces Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Punjab was the increase higher than thirty-four. As regards criminality, the resolution states, it must be admitted that Burma stands high. The number of cognizable cases per 100,000 of the population in 1924, was 380 in Burma, Corresponding figures in other provinces are Madras 348, Punjab 220, Bengal 174 and Bombay 167.

After referring to the periodicity of crime in Burma which is between the suspension of agricultural operations and the commencement of the rains, the resolution points out that during the first six months of 1926, in robberies and dacoities and in cases in which firearms were used, the decrease was 23 and 36 per cent. respectively, as compared with with the corresponding period of 1925. One noteworthy fact is that once a man has gained the reputation of being successful dacoit leader he has no difficulty in obtaining a following. The majority of cases in which firearms have been used occurred on the Siamese border, the arms being locally made muzzle loading guns. The question of prohibiting the carrying of "dahs" has been often considered. It has been invariably negatived on the ground that the Burman uses the "dah" in his everyday life. But in view of the facts dislocated it must again be examined.

The resolution announces the decision of the Government to appoint a small committee with Justice Sir Benjamin Heald as President to advice generally what measures should be taken to deal with the large increase in murders and dacoities with special reference to the desirability or otherwise of restricting the carrying of arms the grant of licenses and of any other action under the Indian Arms Act, ad of special legislation with a view to the more expeditious disposal of murder and dacoity cases. The resolution concludes with the cordial acknowledgment, of the assistance received from the Siamese Government.—A. P.

A Press Note from the Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore says:—

It has been notified that Competitive Examinations for admission to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and to the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways will be held in November 1926. The Regulations for admission to the Examination are published in the "Gazette of India" of the 17th July, 1926. They may be perused by any one desiring to do so at the Chief Secretariat, Public Offices, Bangalore, on any working day during office hours. Applications from candidates in the State should be sent to the Chief Secretary to Government so as to reach him before the 21st August, 1926.

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Public are cautioned against buying Kruschen Salts under French labels and packing since it is very old stuff and not packed to stand Indian climate.

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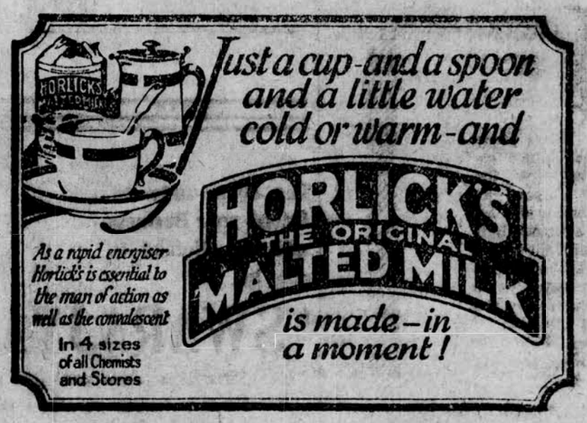
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